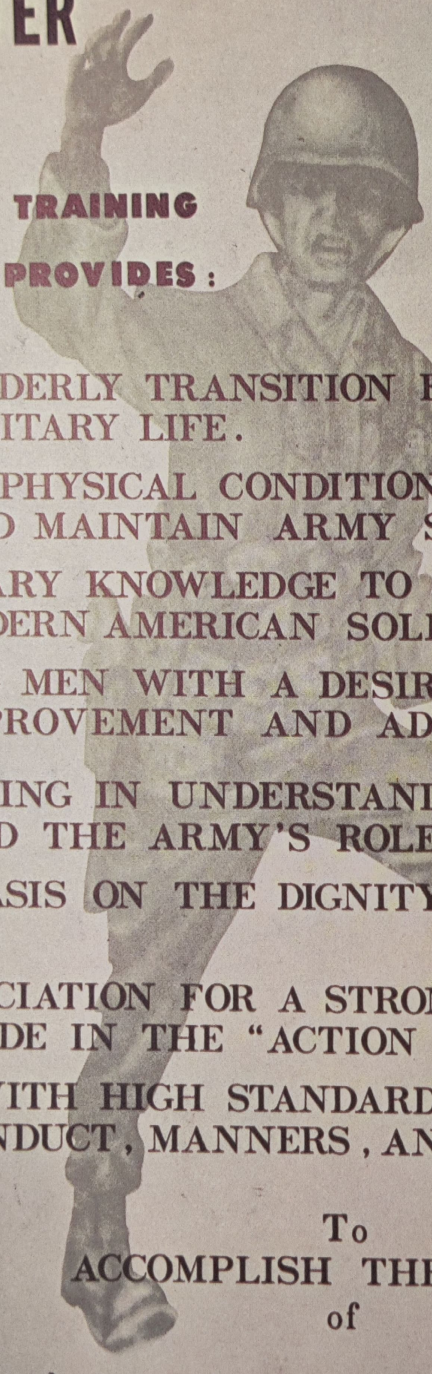
B COMPANY
THIRD BATTALION
SECOND BRIGADE
12 SEPTEMBER

U.S. ARMY TRAINING CENTER

FORT LEONARD WOOD

MISSOURI

ARMY TRAINING CENTER



YOUR ARMY TRAINING TEAM PROVIDES:

AN ORDERLY TRANSITION FROM CIVILIAN TO MILITARY LIFE.

RAPID PHYSICAL CONDITIONING TO ACHIEVE AND MAINTAIN ARMY STANDARDS.

MILITARY KNOWLEDGE TO QUALIFY AS A MODERN AMERICAN SOLDIER.

YOUNG MEN WITH A DESIRE FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND ADVANCEMENT.

TRAINING IN UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOCRACY AND THE ARMY'S ROLE THEREIN.

EMPHASIS ON THE DIGNITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

APPRECIATION FOR A STRONG ARMY ; AND PRIDE IN THE "ACTION ARMY."

MEN WITH HIGH STANDARDS OF RESPONSIBILITY, CONDUCT, MANNERS, AND MORALS.

To
ACCOMPLISH THE MISSION
of

Developing a disciplined, highly motivated soldier who is qualified in his basic weapon, physially conditioned, and drilled in the fundamentals of soldiery, and of special military duties as assigned.

ARMY HERITAGE

As members of the United States Army we can accept with quiet pride the fact that the heritage of our Army is inseparable from the traditions and heritage of our Country. From pre-Revolution days to the present, American patriots have served in our Army—either as a lifetime vocation or as citizen-soldiers under an ancient concept which continues to be fundamental even as we find ourselves in the middle of the space age. The Army soldier is the ultimate weapon, and he will continue to be the mainstay of our nation's defense. His effectiveness in war has been vastly improved by the highly technical weapons that scientific research has placed into his hands. Never before in our history has the individual soldier carried such a variety of weapons, communications equipment and lightweight materiel.

It was not always so. Our first Army was made of colonists suddenly turned citizen-soldiers. Men seeking to topple the self-appointed right of kings and establish the rights of man to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

June 1775 saw the birth of the Army, when the Continental Congress voted to raise several infantry companies under the command of General George Washington. Even before Washington could join his "Army," 1200 patriots engaged the British in the first major battle for freedom at Breed's Hill, near Bunker Hill overlooking Boston. The clash unified the colonies in their desire to seek independence.

Washington began training in 1776 and the creation of his small Army had progressed considerably when it received its first great and enduring mission. The Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the world that we were, and had the right to be, free and independent. This bold declaration, however, did not become fact without a long and bitter struggle.

The winter of 1777-1778 at Valley Forge transformed the rough survivors into conditioned regulars.

In a letter written in the spring of 1778 to John Bannister, Washington commented, ... "without arrogance or the smallest deviation from truth, it may be said that no history, now extant, can furnish an instance of an Army's suffering such uncommon hardships as ours have done, and bearing them with the same patience and fortitude. To see men without clothes to cover their nakedness, without blankets to lay on, without shoes, by which their marches may be traced by the blood from their feet, and almost as often without provisions as with; marching through frost and snow, and at Christmas taking up their winter quarters within a day's march of the enemy, without a house or hut to cover them till they could be built and submitting to it without a murmer, is a mark of patience and obedience which in my opinion can scarce be paralleled."

Their example and effectiveness in later battles inspired increased support for the cause. The Army grew in strength and skill until the defeat of Lord Cornwallis' great army at Yorktown. In 1783, American independence was formally acknowledged. The Continental Army, born a year before the cause of independence was proclaimed, had performed its mission.

Following the Revolutionary War, the Continental Army was disbanded and the States relied for security on the old militia system. But as the Nation expanded the Continent, the need for a regular military establishment to cope with Indian uprisings and to strengthen the Nation's hand in dealing with foreign powers caused the Congress to raise new regiments.

One hundred years ago a tragic struggle was raging between fellow Americans. The war that divided them into opposing armies was later recognized as one of the most decisive conflicts in World history.

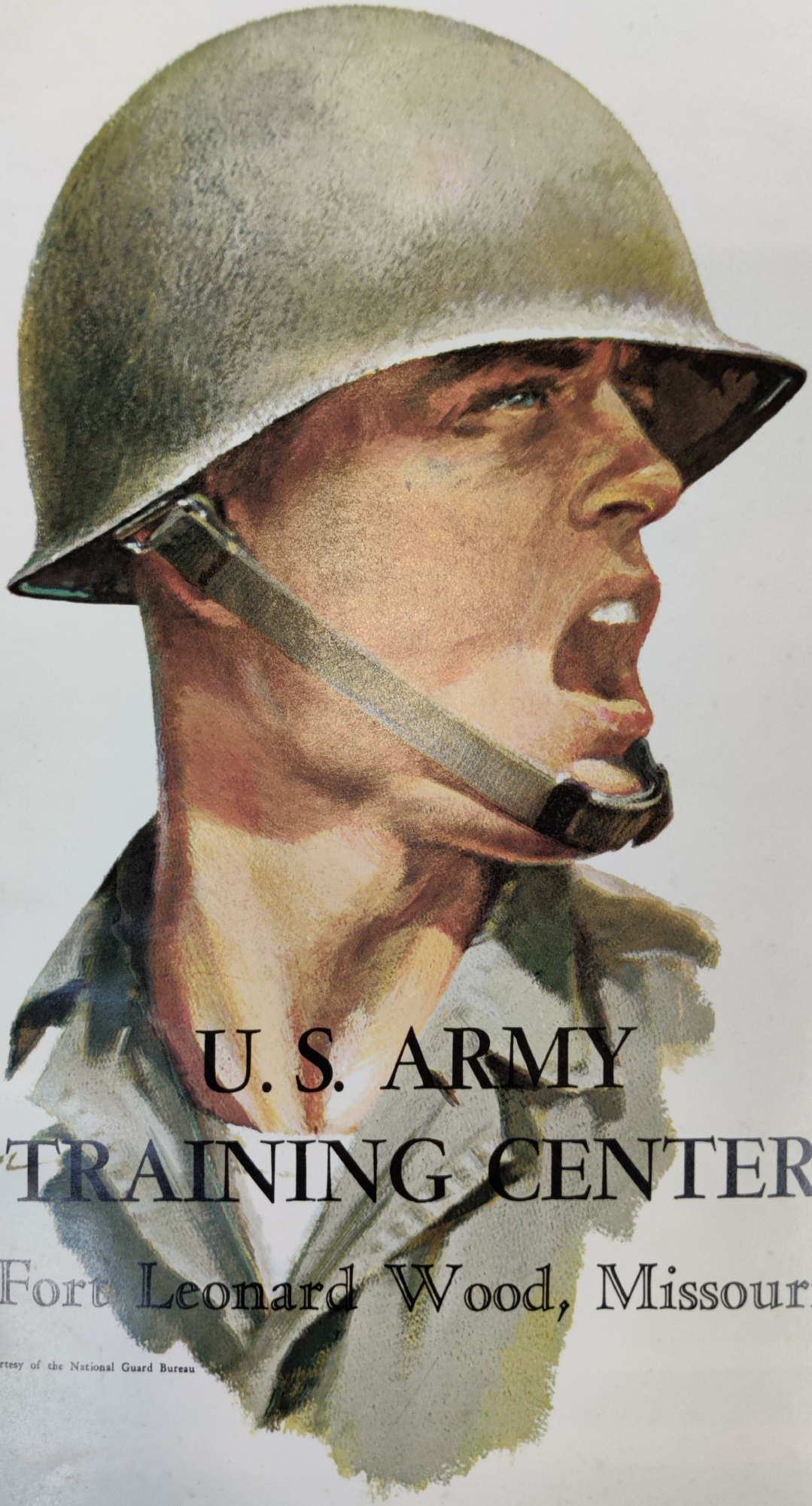
The Civil War proved that our Federal Union under the Constitution was indeed indivisible. It strengthened the unity of all Americans and it ended an economic and social system under which human beings were the legal property of others. Finally, its overall military character made it "the last of the old and the first of the modern wars."

The fierceness of both the Union and Confederate soldiers patriotism and loyalty is tragically reflected in the Civil War casualty rate, which were, in some battles, among the highest in the history of warfare. When the guns at last were silent, the Nation took new strength from the memory of those who had died on both sides.

When Congress, on 6 April 1917, declared war against the Central Powers in Europe, it initiated the greatest mobilization our country had ever known. Eventually, 4½ million men served in the wartime Army, almost half in Europe. World War I was fought with the age old skill and valor of the individual soldier, but many of its weapons and other implements brought great changes in the conditions and methods of war. The internal combustion engine, new dimensions in firepower, and mobility were introduced to warfare. The American soldier had to adapt to the tank, machinegun, airplanes, and the flame-throwers.

World War II found all the growing technology of the 20th Century being applied to modern warfare. All previous wars had been fought by land and sea forces. Air power, an infant in World War I, grew up in World War II. The Army Air Corps, along with the air elements of the Navy, performed strategic and tactical roles that contributed much to victory. The years 1942-1945 were among the most eventful and critical in our Nation's history. Deeds of American valor have been written in blood from the beaches of Anzio and the hedgerows of Normandy to the jungles of the Philippines and Guadalcanal.

Since World War II, our Army has been committed to the containment of communist aggression in many parts of the world. The United States cannot afford to stand by idly while our smaller allies are overun. For this reason, the American soldier must be versatile and suited to our times. He must feel at home in an age of nuclear warheads, jet aircraft and communications satellites. He must be able to perform effectively in any type of terrain and under any conditions of weather for the cause of freedom. He remains the vital ingredient. No machine, no computer, no fantastic weaponry of air, land or sea will take his place. He must be ready to defend and preserve our independence with the same devotion he displayed in winning it nearly two centuries ago.



U. S. ARMY
TRAINING CENTER
Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri

Color painting courtesy of the National Guard Bureau

The Story of FORT LEONARD WOOD

FORT LEONARD WOOD, covers 71,000 acres of the Mark Twain National Forest in the Missouri Ozarks, southwest of St. Louis. Activated in 1940, the Fort was named in honor of Major General Leonard Wood who won the Medal of Honor for action in the campaign against the Apache Indian Chieftain, Geronimo.

Only a handful of officials were on hand December 1940 to witness the ground breaking ceremonies. On that day, an unknown soldier of a huge construction Army turned the first shovelfull of dirt for the construction of the nation's largest engineer training center, a post that has trained thousands of fighting men.

The mud was terrific—so bad as to give the budding camp nationwide publicity. But the excavators and the wielders of hammer, trowel and saw surged on in their work. Almost all workers lived off the post. In spite of all the difficulties the work proceeded at a furious pace and was virtually completed the middle of May.

With the completion of the $40,000,000 fort and the 22 mile railroad leading to it, trainees began coming in full speed.

From the early part of 1941 until the post closed in 1946, Fort Leonard Wood trained some 300,000 fighting men. Such famous divisions as the 6th, 8th, 75th, 97th, and the 70th trained here during World War II.

During the years the fort lay dormant, only a handful of groundkeepers were on the premises.

The business of activating an Army post started all over again for Fort Leonard Wood in 1950, shortly after the American troops began fighting in Korea.

This time, Fort Leonard Wood supported the 6th Armored Division engaged in replacement training rather than a procession of divisions being trained for combat.

On 16 March 1956 the 6th Armored Division was inactivated and replaced with the United States Army Training Center, Engineer. The Secretary of the Army signed the order 21 March 1956 making Fort Leonard Wood a permanent installation.

The essence of Fort Leonard Wood is best described by the word "training." The fort gives recruit basic training, common and engineer specialist training and combat engineer training.

Among the specialized types of training soldiers can get at the fort are construction; machinery and earth moving equipment operation and maintenance; structural steel and sheet metal working; plumbing; carpentry; electrical installation and many other specialties.

POST HEADQUARTERS

A *Message to the Men . . .*
from the COMMANDING GENERAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS
US ARMY TRAINING CENTER ENGINEER AND FORT LEONARD WOOD
FORT LEONARD WOOD, MISSOURI 65473

CONGRATULATIONS!

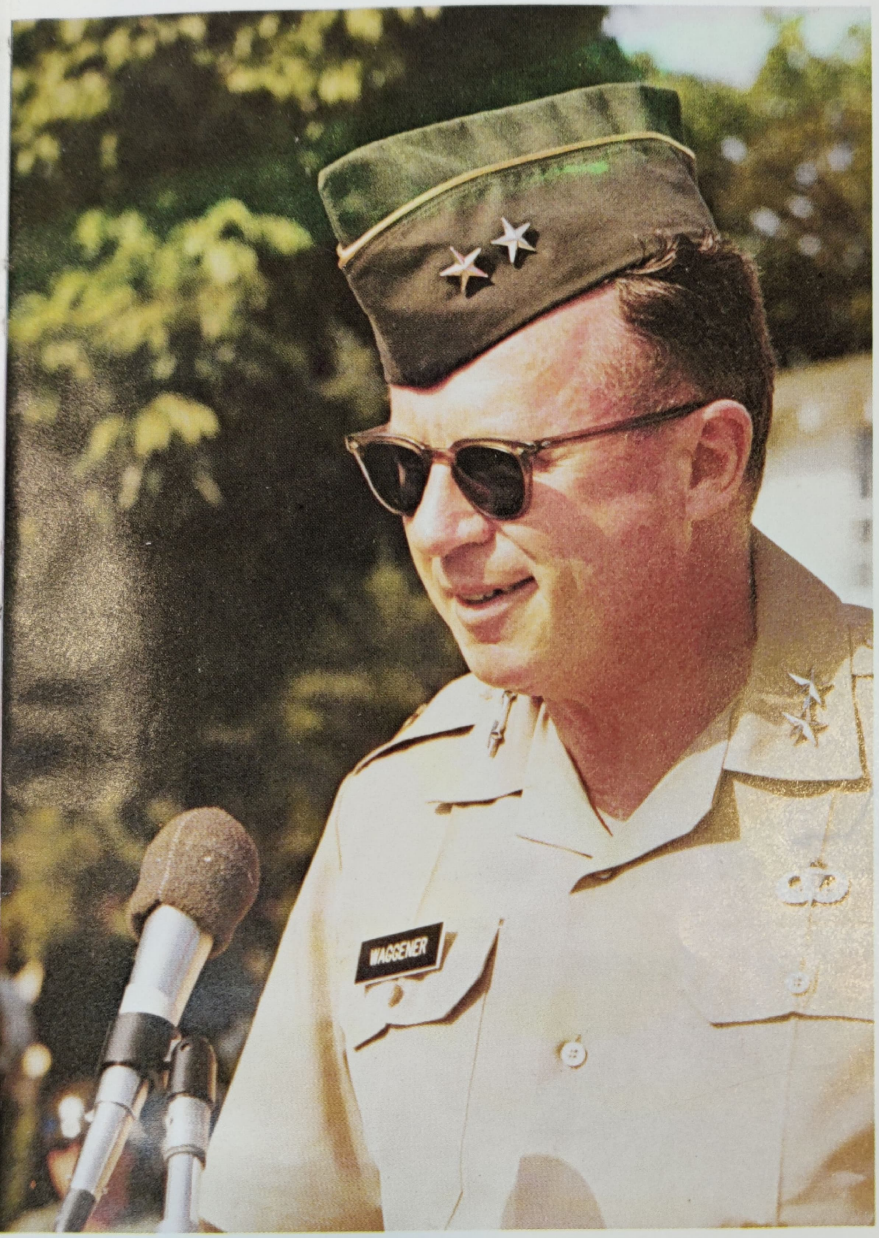
You have successfully completed the intensive basic training program required of each individual in order to graduate to the ranks of the best trained, best equipped, and best informed soldier in the 195 years of our Army.

In accomplishing the transformation from civilian to citizen soldier, you have attained your primary purpose that I outlined to you in your first day of basic combat training--to become a disciplined, motivated soldier who is qualified with his basic weapon, physically conditioned and drilled in the fundamentals of soldiering.

As you move on to advanced individual training, or an assignment with an active Army unit, the officers, drill sergeants and men of your cadre are proud of you. You have proven yourself in the trials and pressures of basic training. You have developed your mind and body, and accepted the challenge of soldiers before you; you have demonstrated that your generation has all the determination and ability necessary.

To each of you I extend my appreciation and best wishes for your continuing success in the years ahead.

JOHN G. WAGGENER
Major General, USA
Commanding



MAJOR GENERAL

JOHN GARNETT WAGGENER
Commanding General
United States Army Training Center
Engineer and Fort Leonard Wood

Major General John Garnett Waggener, prior to his assignment to Fort Leonard Wood, was Commander of the U.S. Military Group, Argentina.

General Waggener was born in Gideon, Missouri on 17 August 1925. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1948 as a Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers.

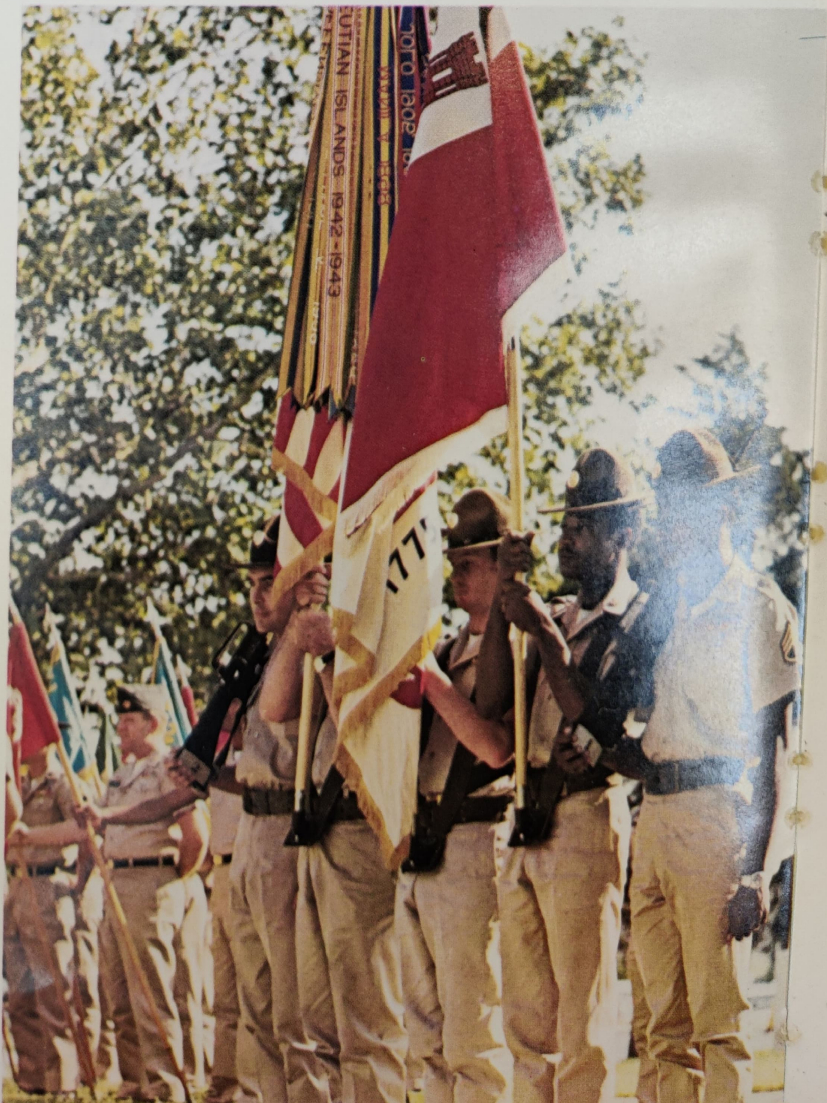
Following graduation from West Point, he served successively as a Platoon Leader, S1, and Company Commander with the 1st Engineer Battalion, 1st Infantry Division in Germany. In 1952 he was assigned as Battalion S3, Engineer Officer Candidate School, Fort Belvoir. In 1954-55, he served as S3 and then as a Company Commander with the 434th Engineer Construction Battalion in Korea, and then as Executive Officer, AC/S, G4, with the Eighth Army. During 1956, General Waggener was Project Officer, New England Division, Corps of Engineers, in Boston.

He received his Masters Degree in Civil Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1958. For the next two years he served as Chief, R&D Branch and as Chief, Training Branch, Nuclear Power Field Office, Fort Belvoir.

After a year at the Air Force Command and General Staff College, he was assigned as Engineer Advisor U.S. Army Mission to Peru in Lima. There he became the Civic Action Officer for the U.S. Military Group in Lima. Following his return to the United States, he was assigned as Deputy Corps Engineer, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. He deployed with the XVIII Airborne Corps to the Dominican Republic as Deputy Corps Engineer. While in the Dominican Republic, he assumed command of the 307th Engineer Battalion. In April 1967 he was assigned as the G3, 82d Airborne Division, Fort Bragg.

He attended the Army War College from August 1967 to June 1968, and then became Commanding Officer of the 45th Engineer Group (Construction) in Vietnam. In August 1969, he was assigned as Chief, Combat Systems Support Division, Doctrine and Systems Directorate, OACSFOR at the Pentagon. Following this he served as Deputy Director of Requirements and Procurement, U.S. Army Material Command in Washington. He held this position until his assignment as Commander of the U.S. Military Group in Argentina.

Major General Waggener has been awarded the Army Commendation Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal, Air Medal (4 awards), the Legion of Merit with two Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Senior Parachutist Badge.


ALEUTIAN ISLANDS 1942-1943

POST HEADQUARTERS

TRAINEE BARRACKS

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

BOAK DENTAL CLINIC

ORDERLY ROOMS

GENERAL LEONARD WOOD ARMY HOSPITAL

BAKER THEATER

POST EXCHANGE

Military

STOMER SERVICE

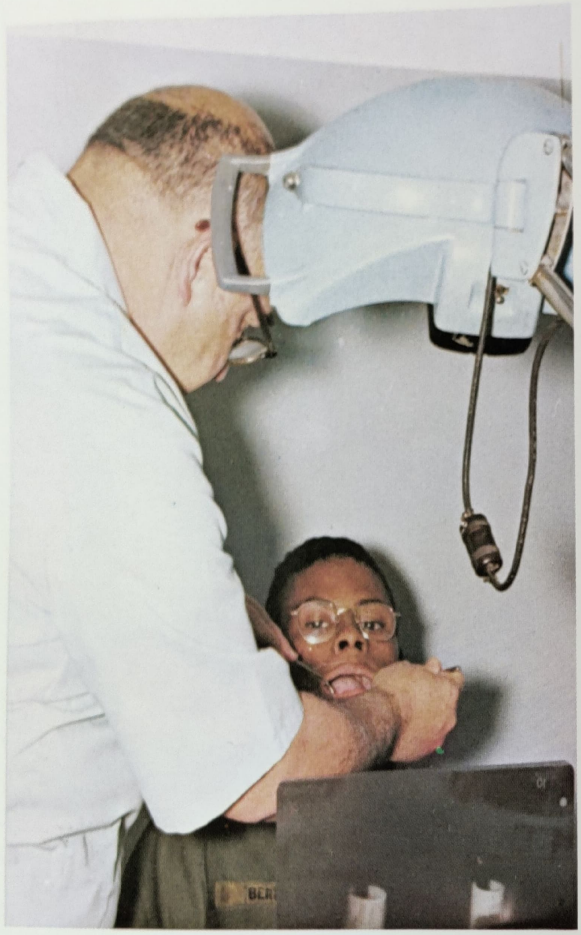
BARRACK COMPLEX FOR BASIC TRAINEES

LIEBER HEIGHTS RESIDENTIAL AREA, FT. LEONARD WOOD

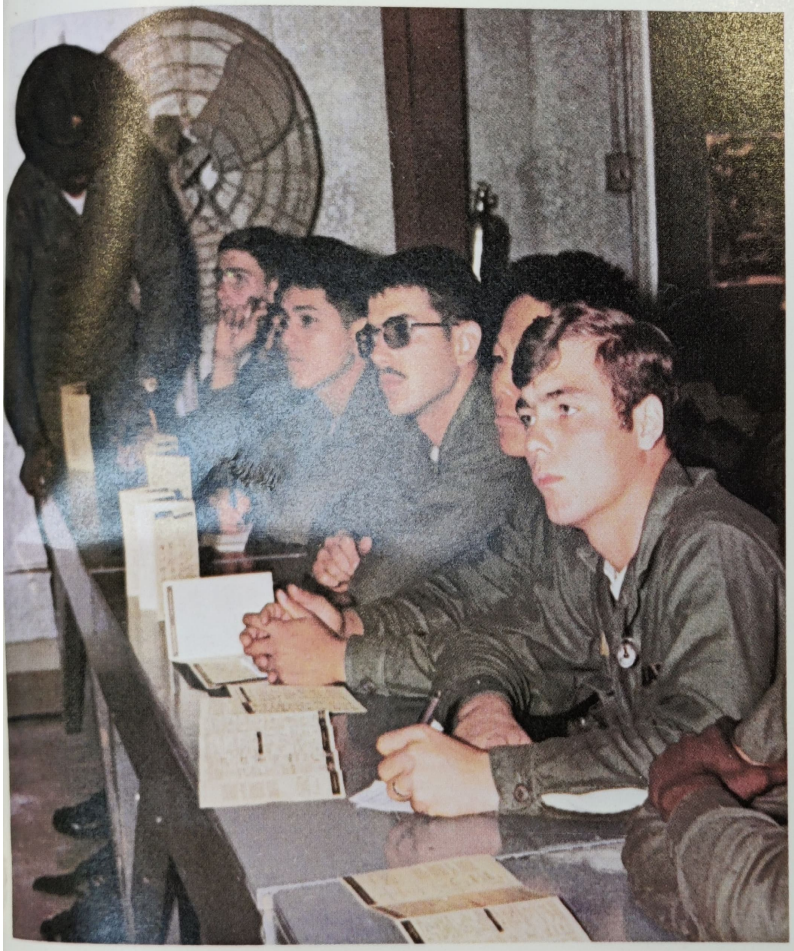
RECREATION

BRIGADE GYM

RECEPTION STATION



I D PHOTO
BOOTH



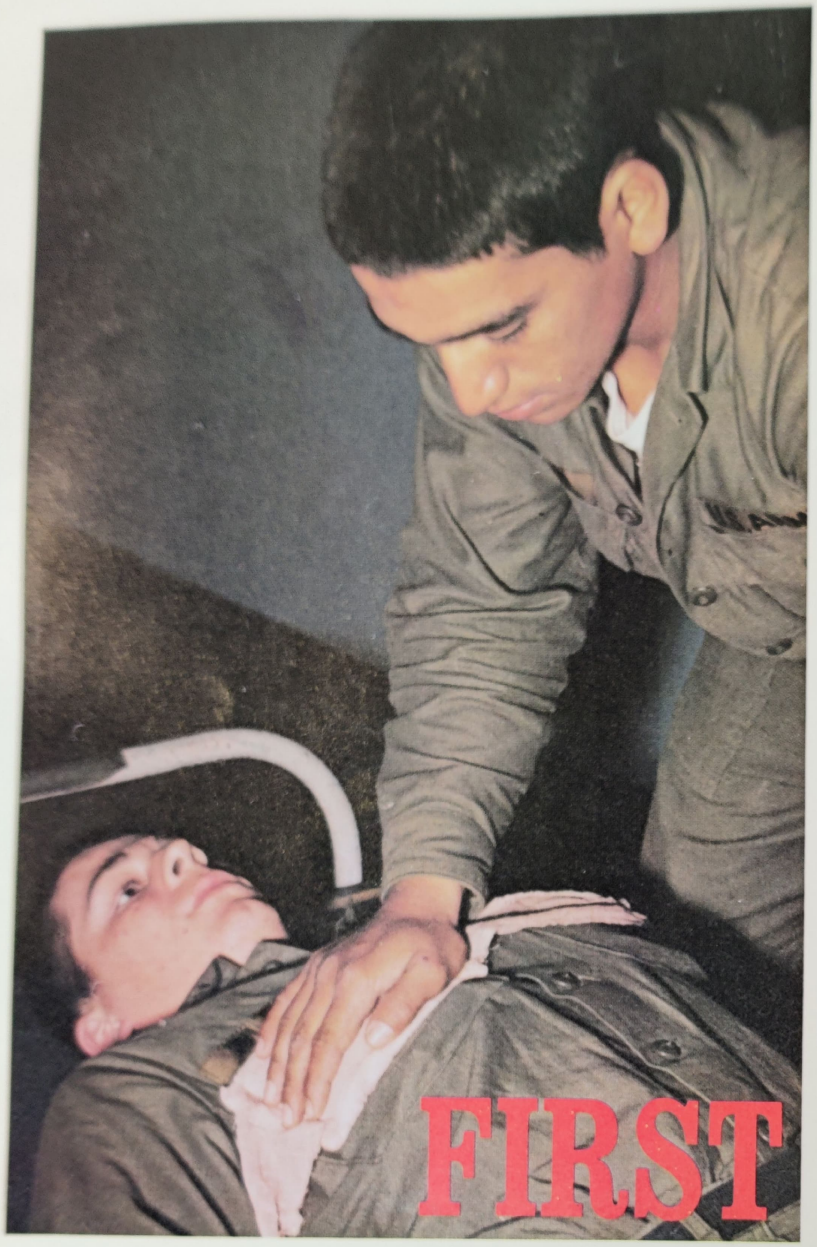
TRAINING

BEGINS

DISMOUNTED DRILL

DR

ILL



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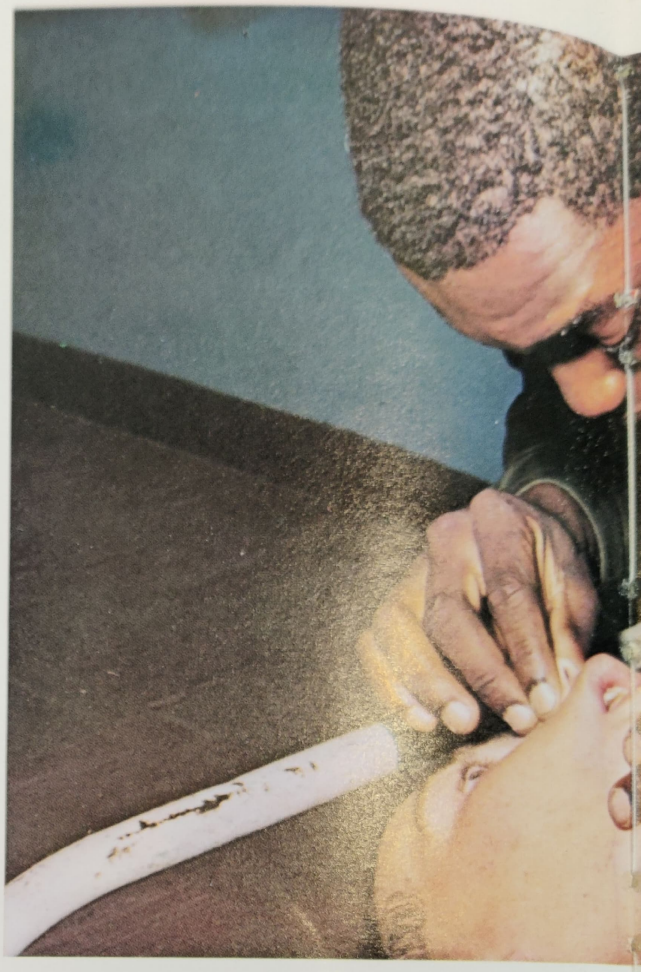
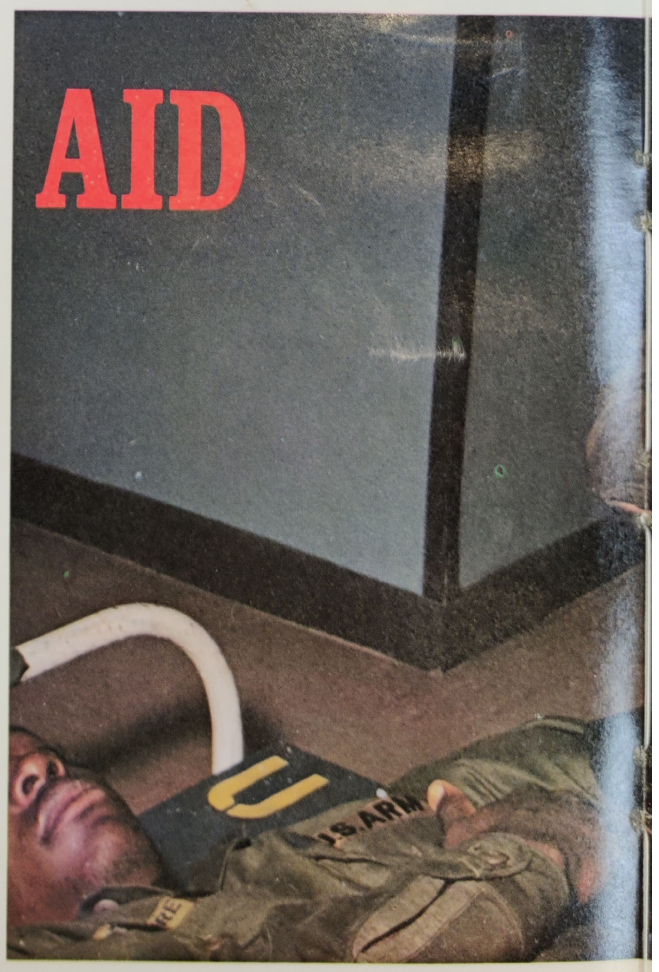
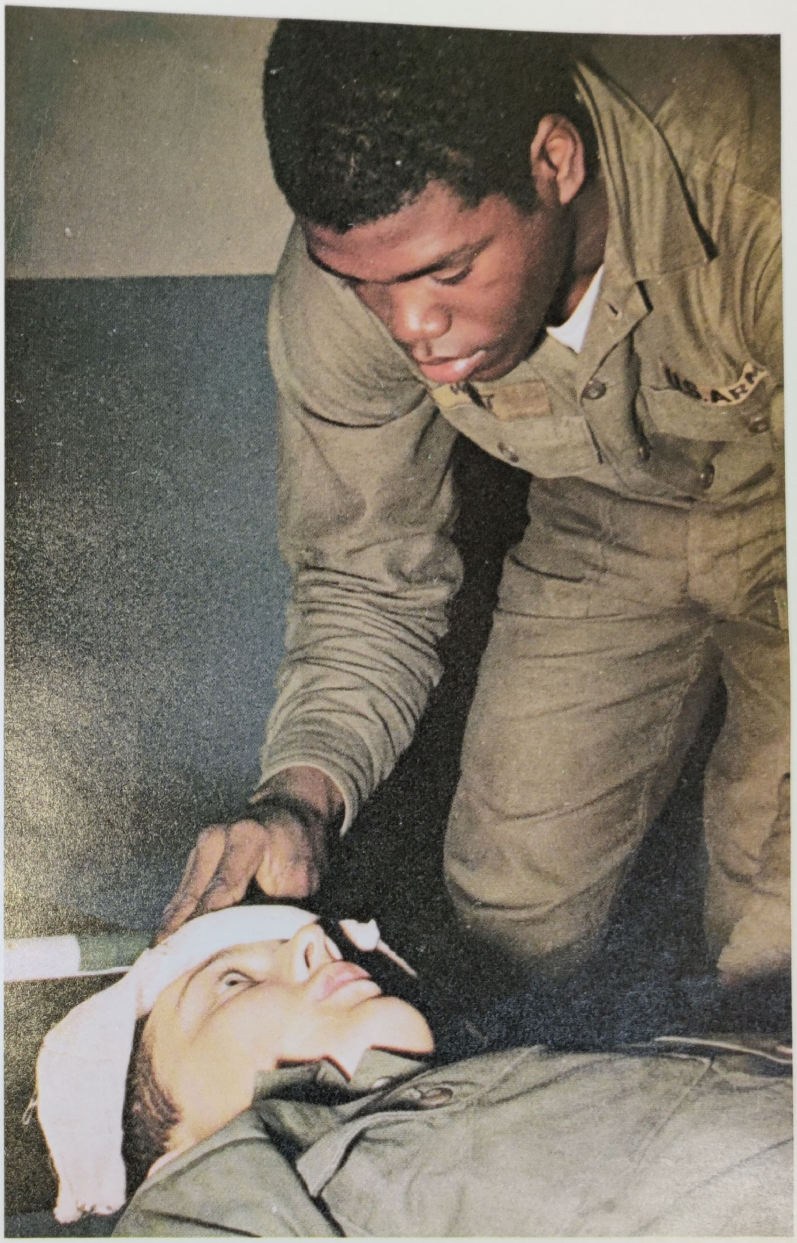
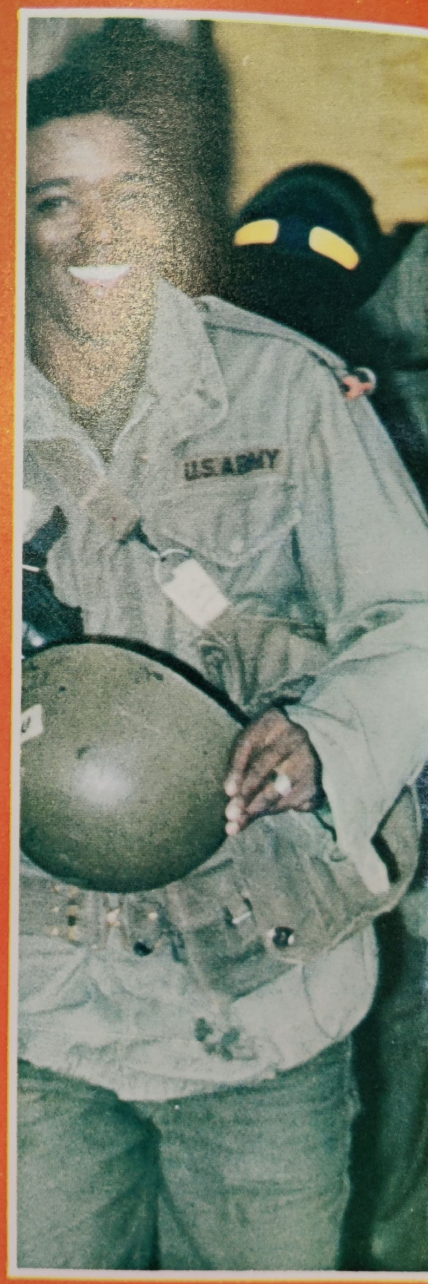


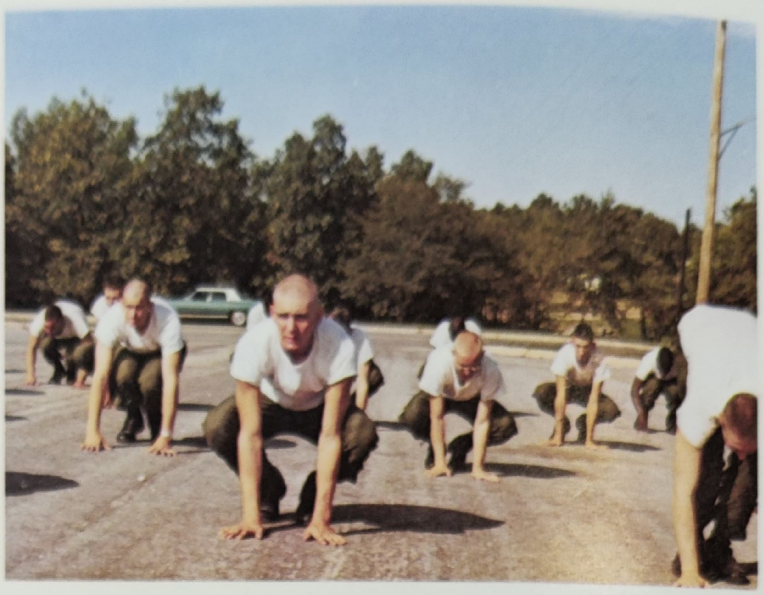




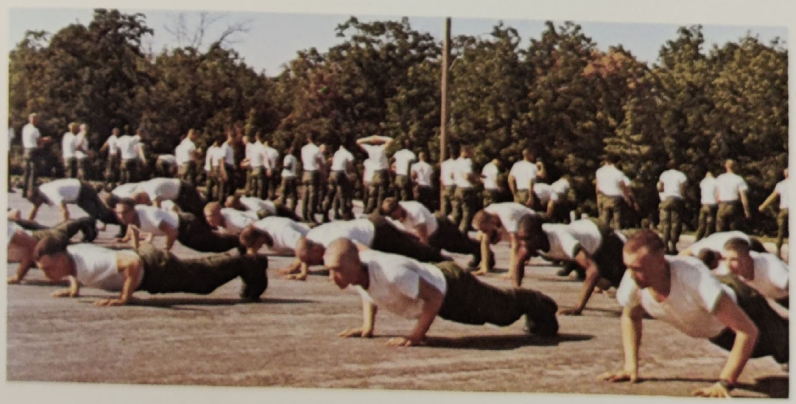


INDIVIDUAL PROTE

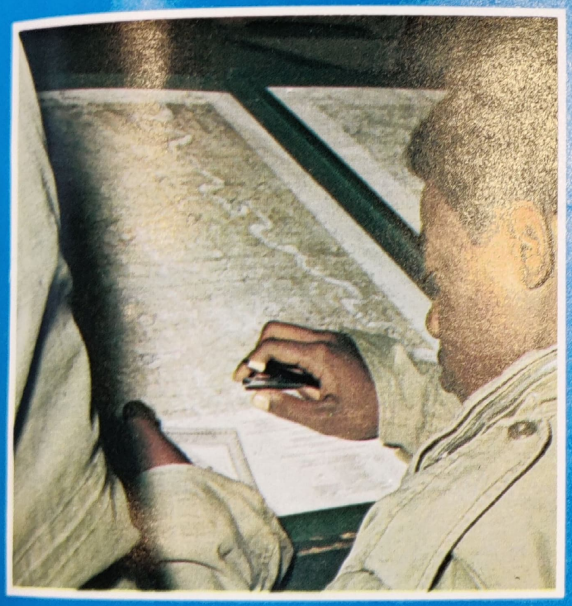
CTIVE MEASURES



CREATING ARMY MUSCLE



MAP ★ READING

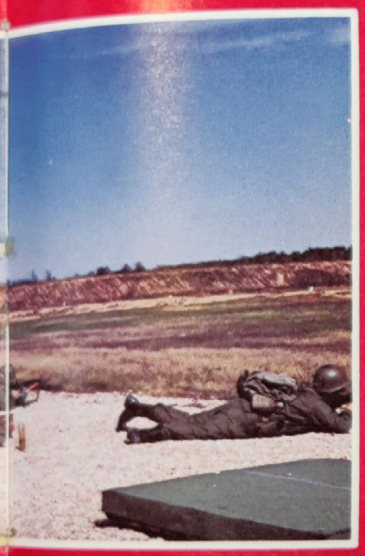


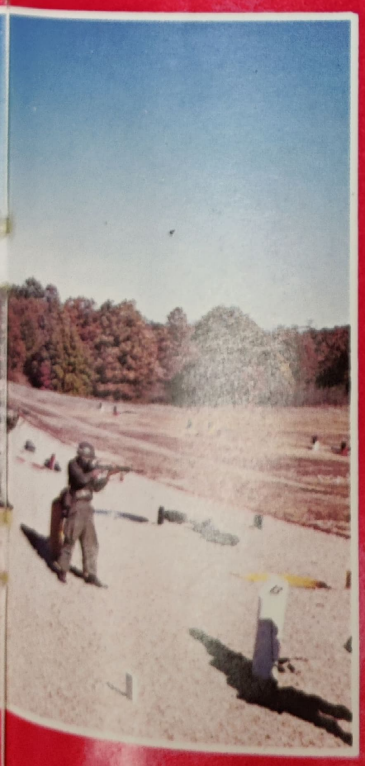
THE MAN AND HIS WEAPON

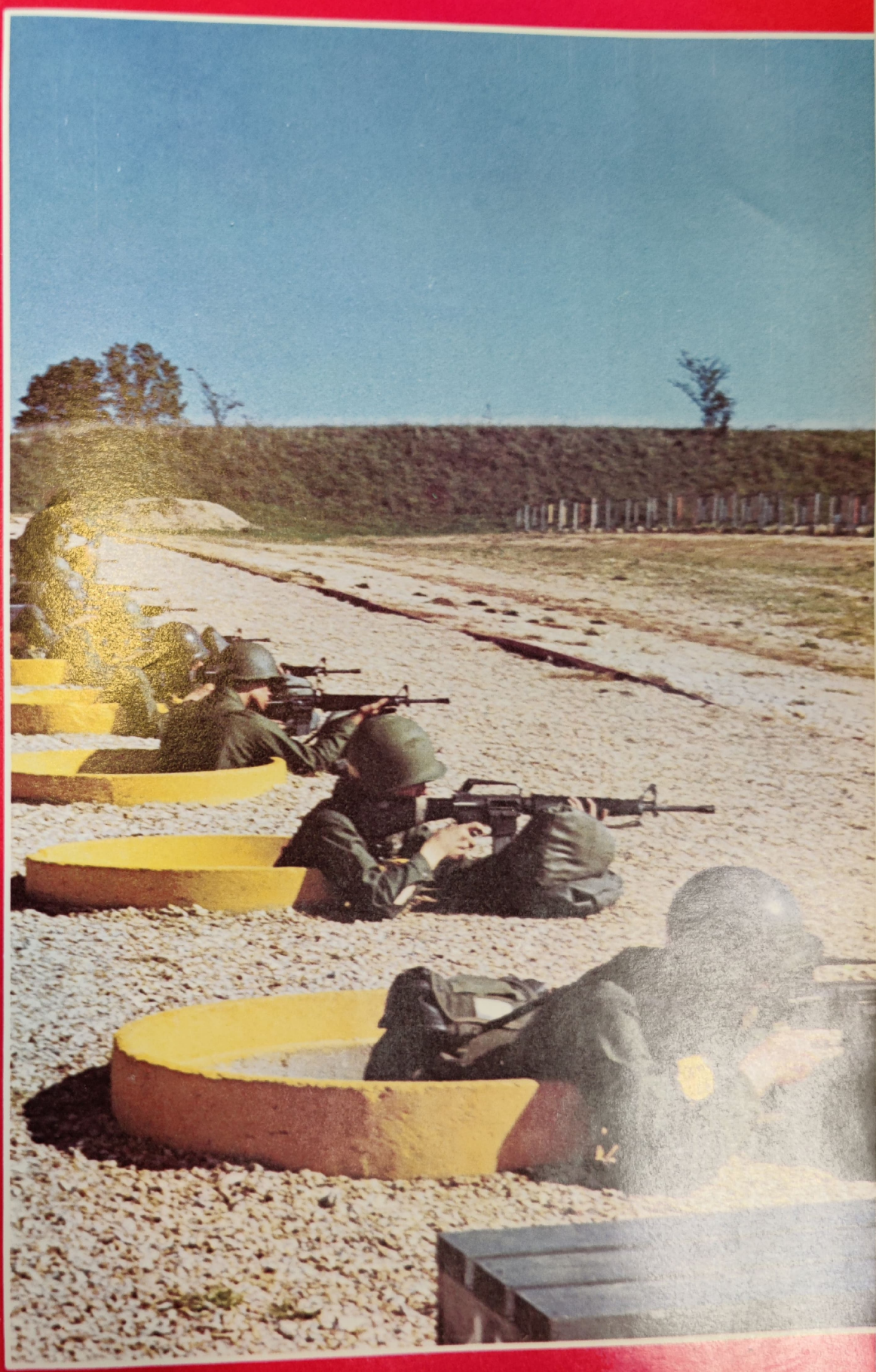
MECHANICAL

TRAINING

25 METER RANGE





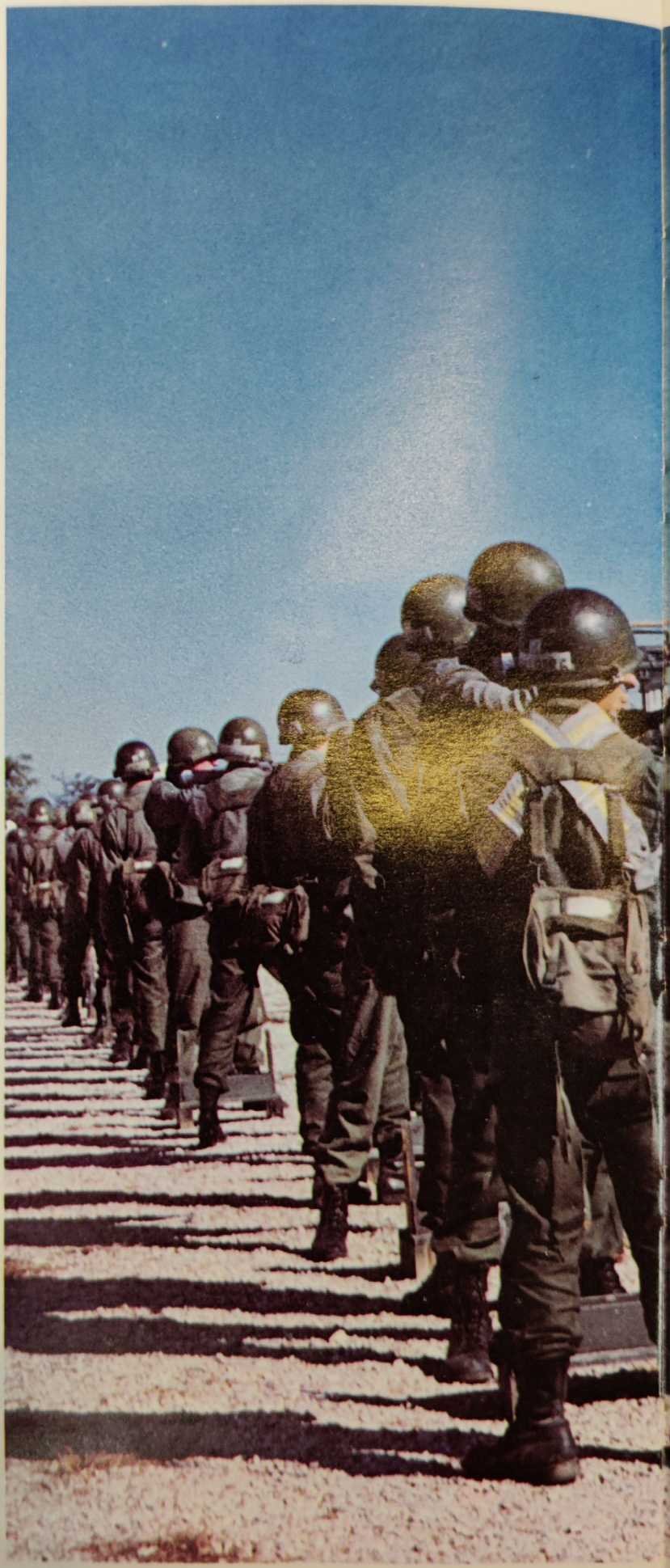


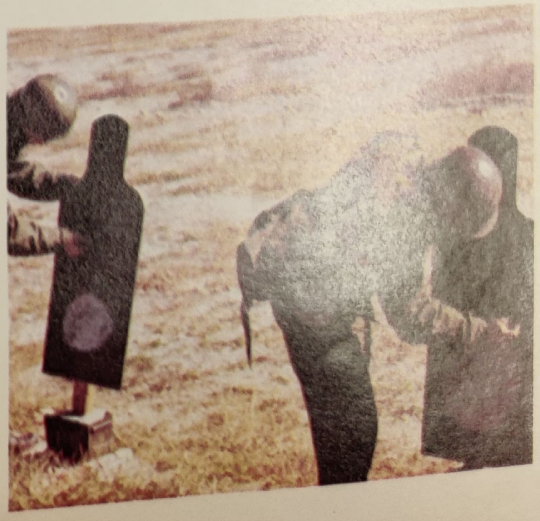
FIELD FIRING

RECORD

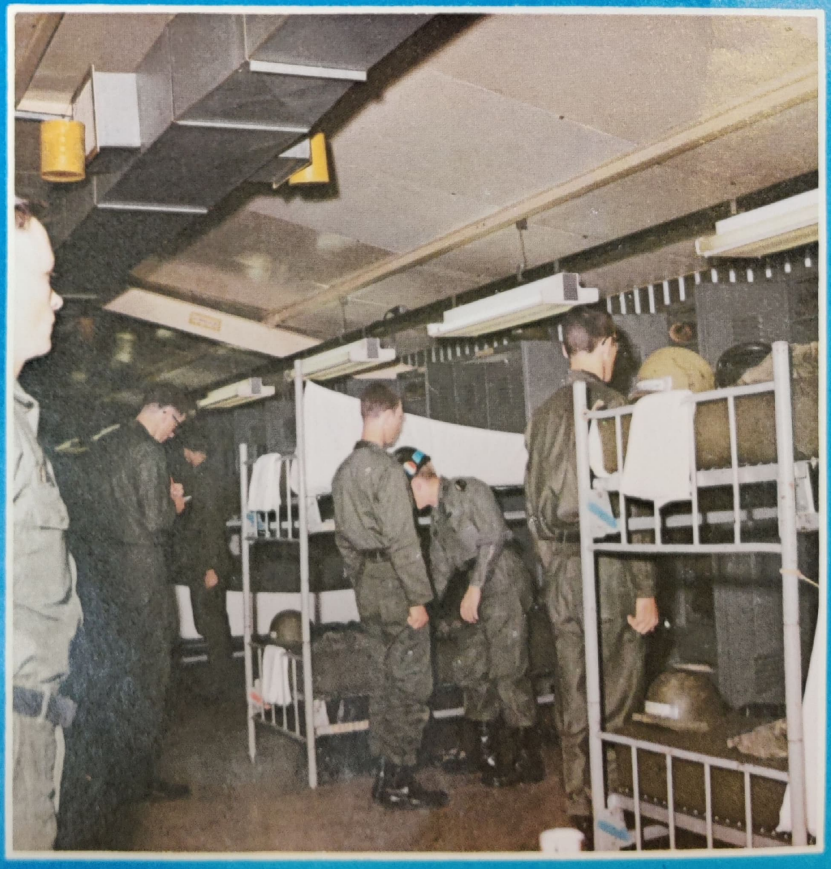
FIRING

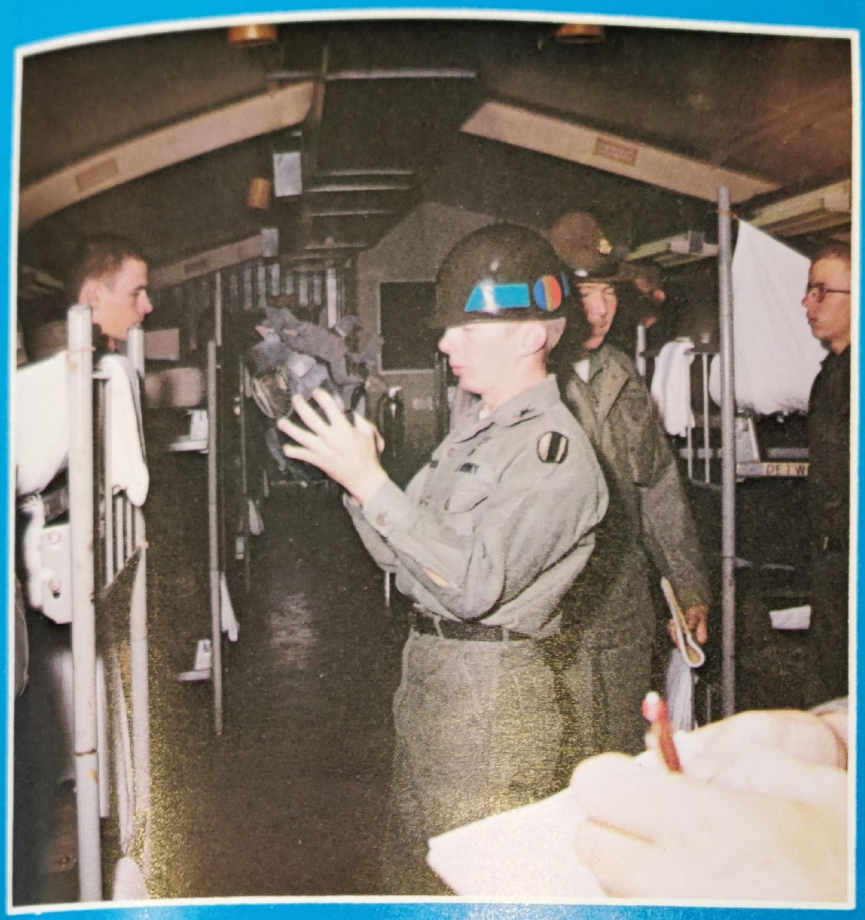
QUICK FIRE



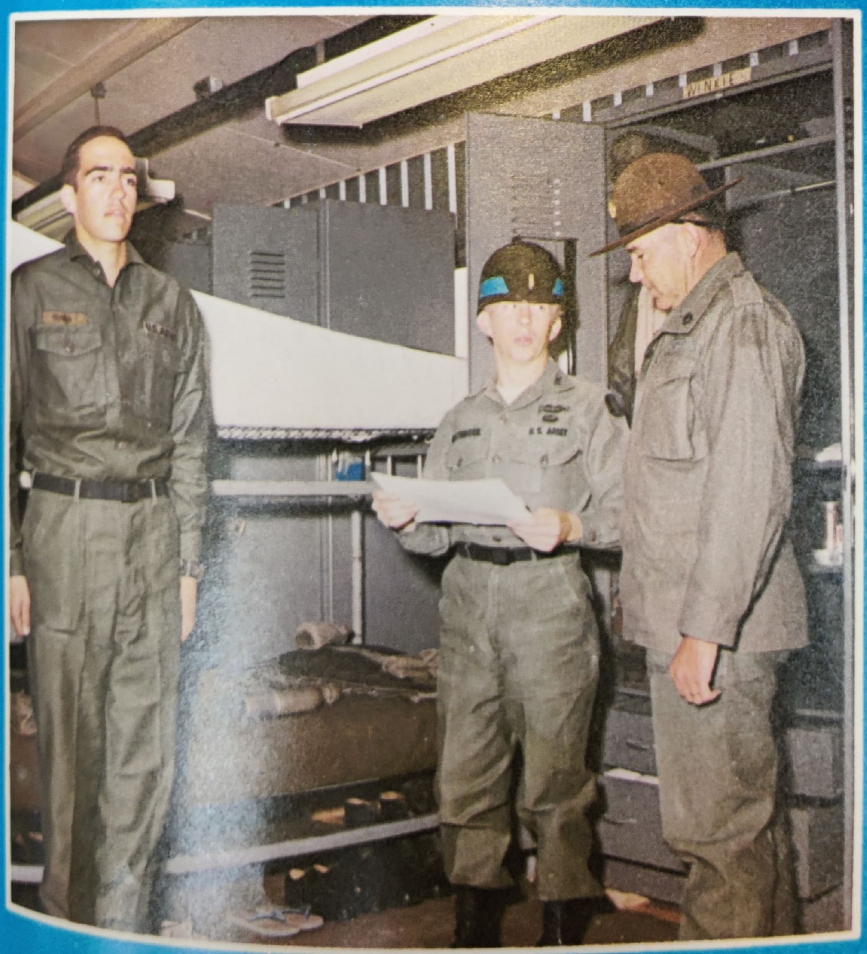


INSPECTIONS ★★★★★★★





MOMENTS OF TRUTH

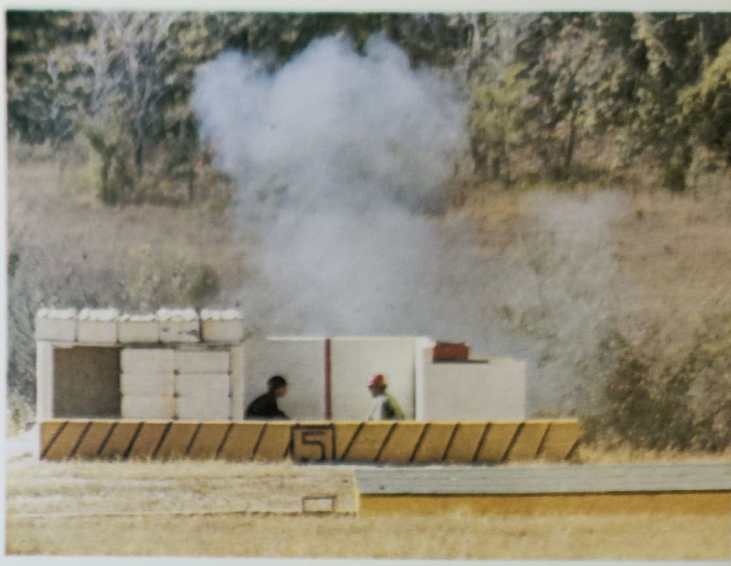


HAND GRENADES

13

4

12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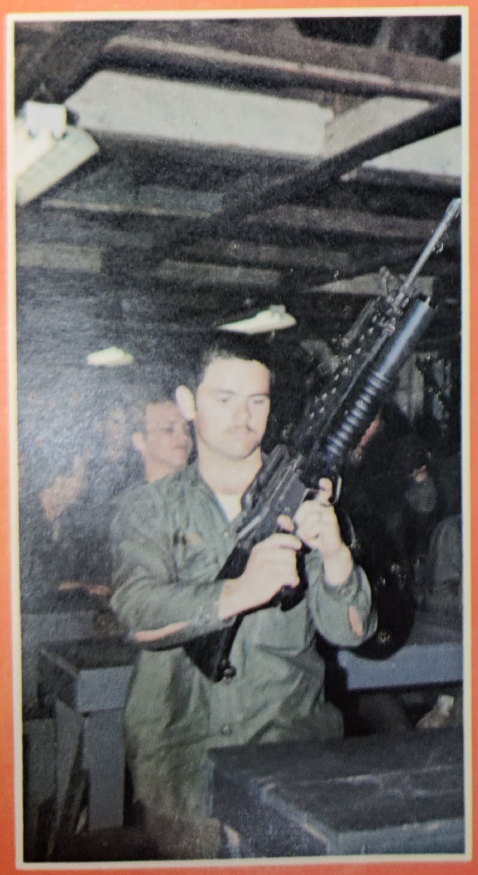
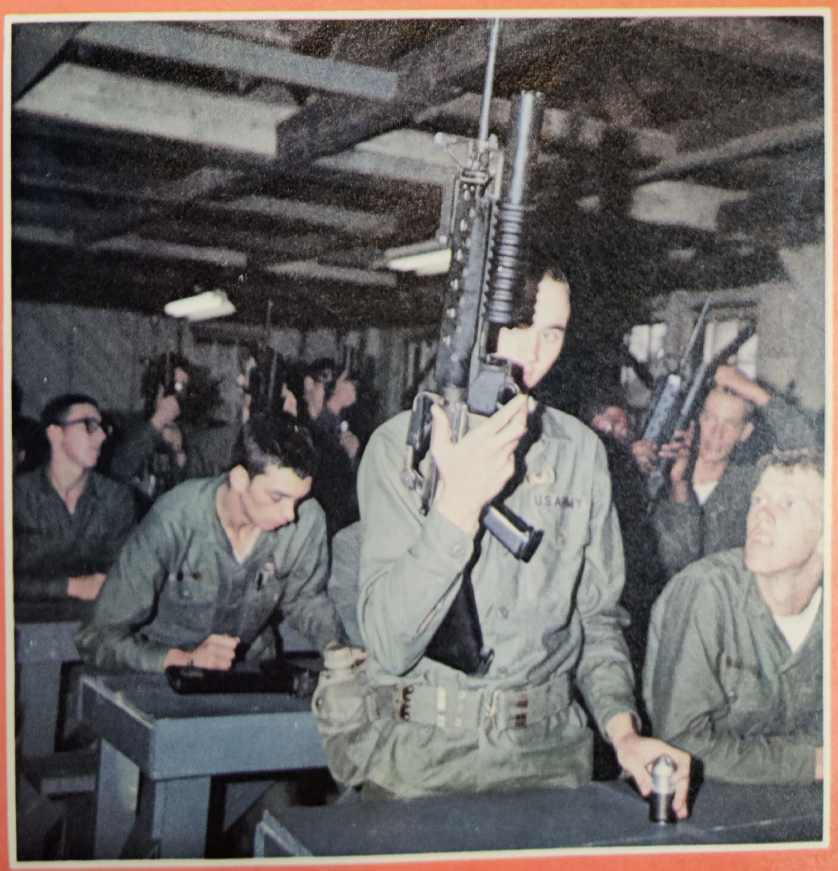
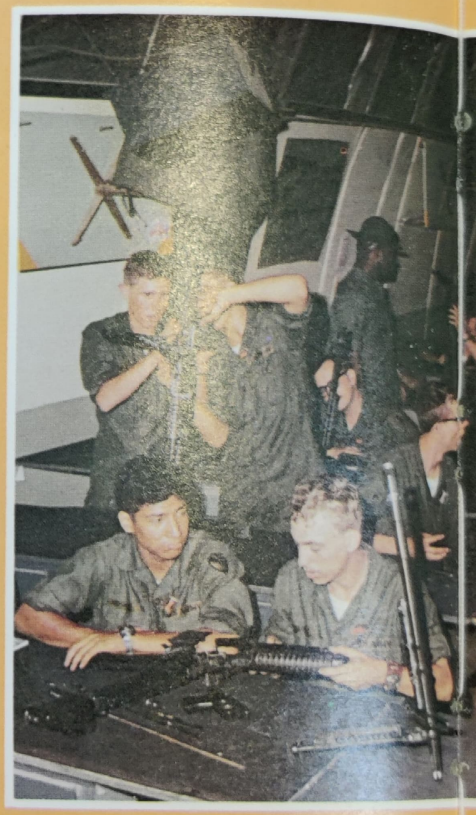
GRENADE LAUNCHER

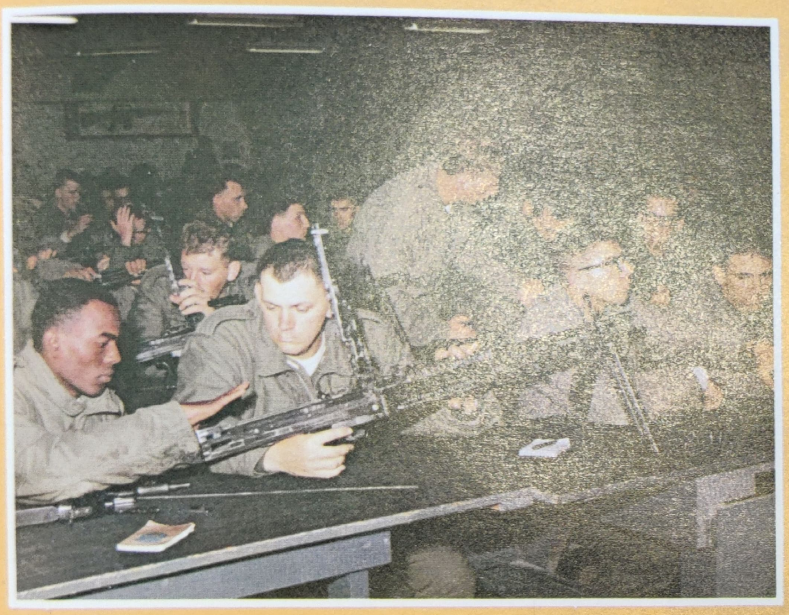


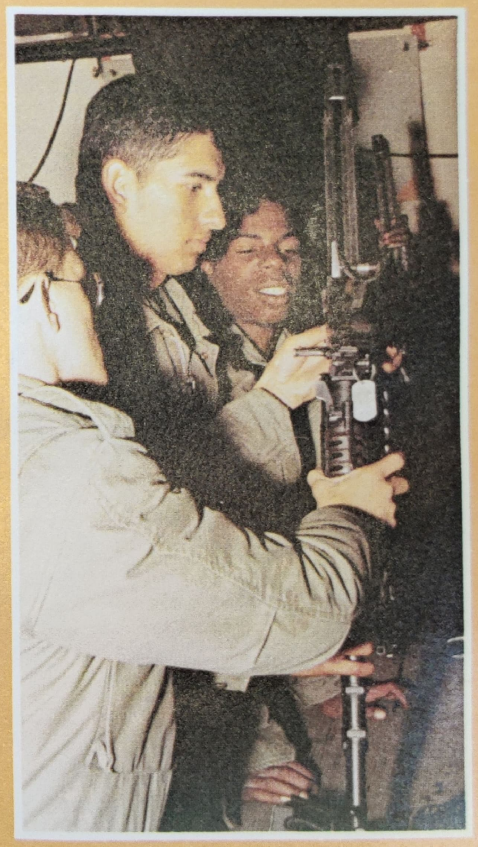

U.S.ARMY

LIGHT ANTITANK WEAPON

LAW



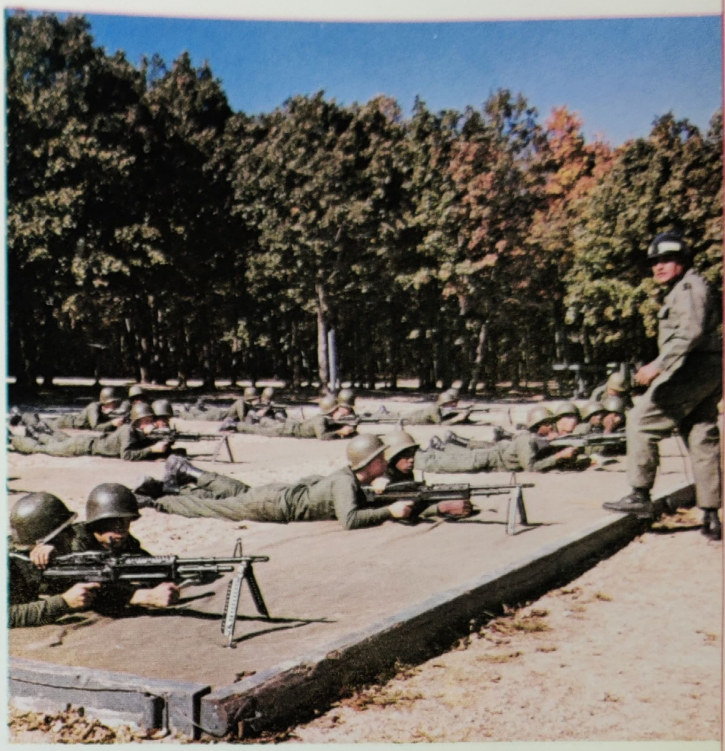




M-60 MACHINE GUN

6

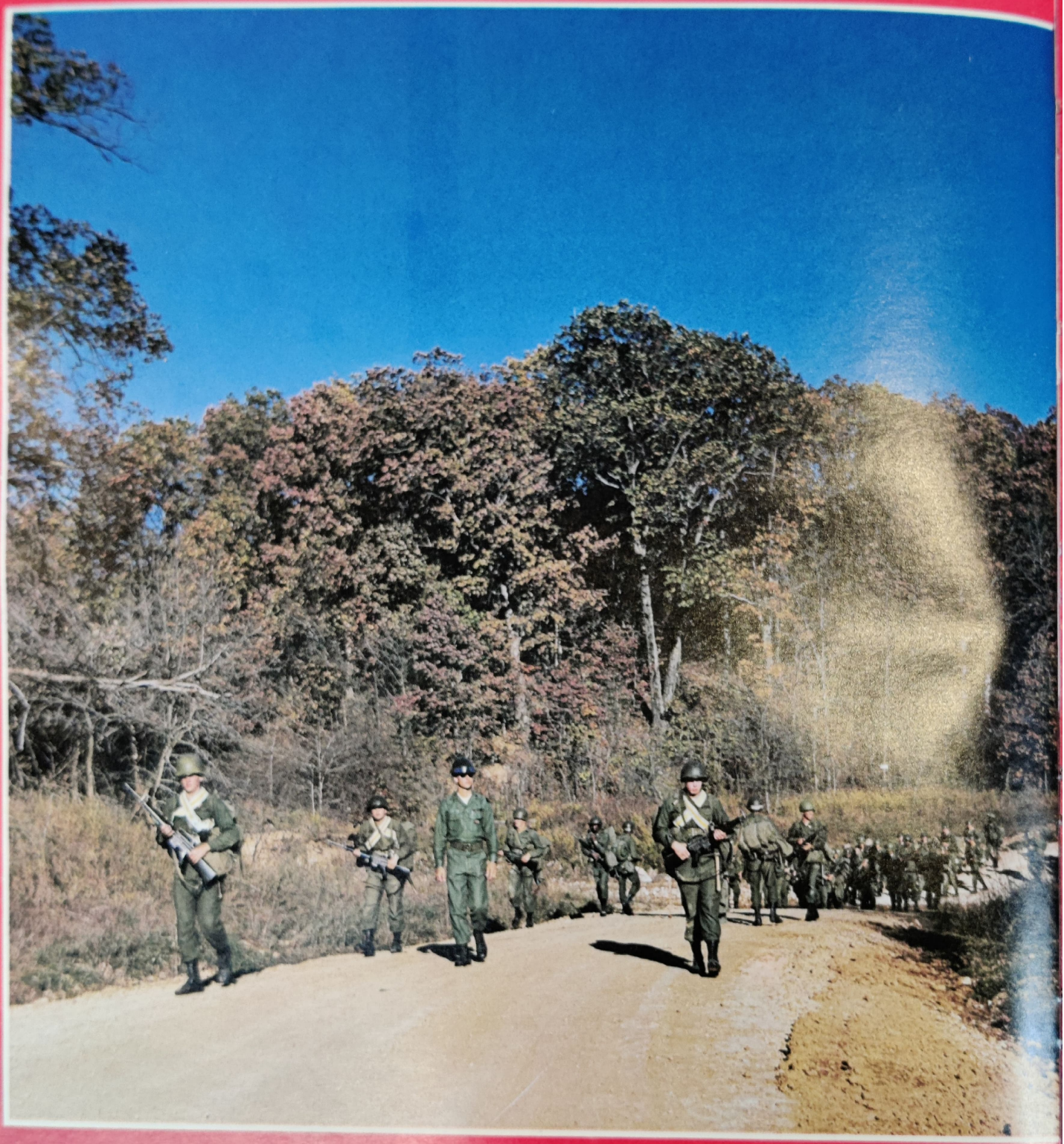
5

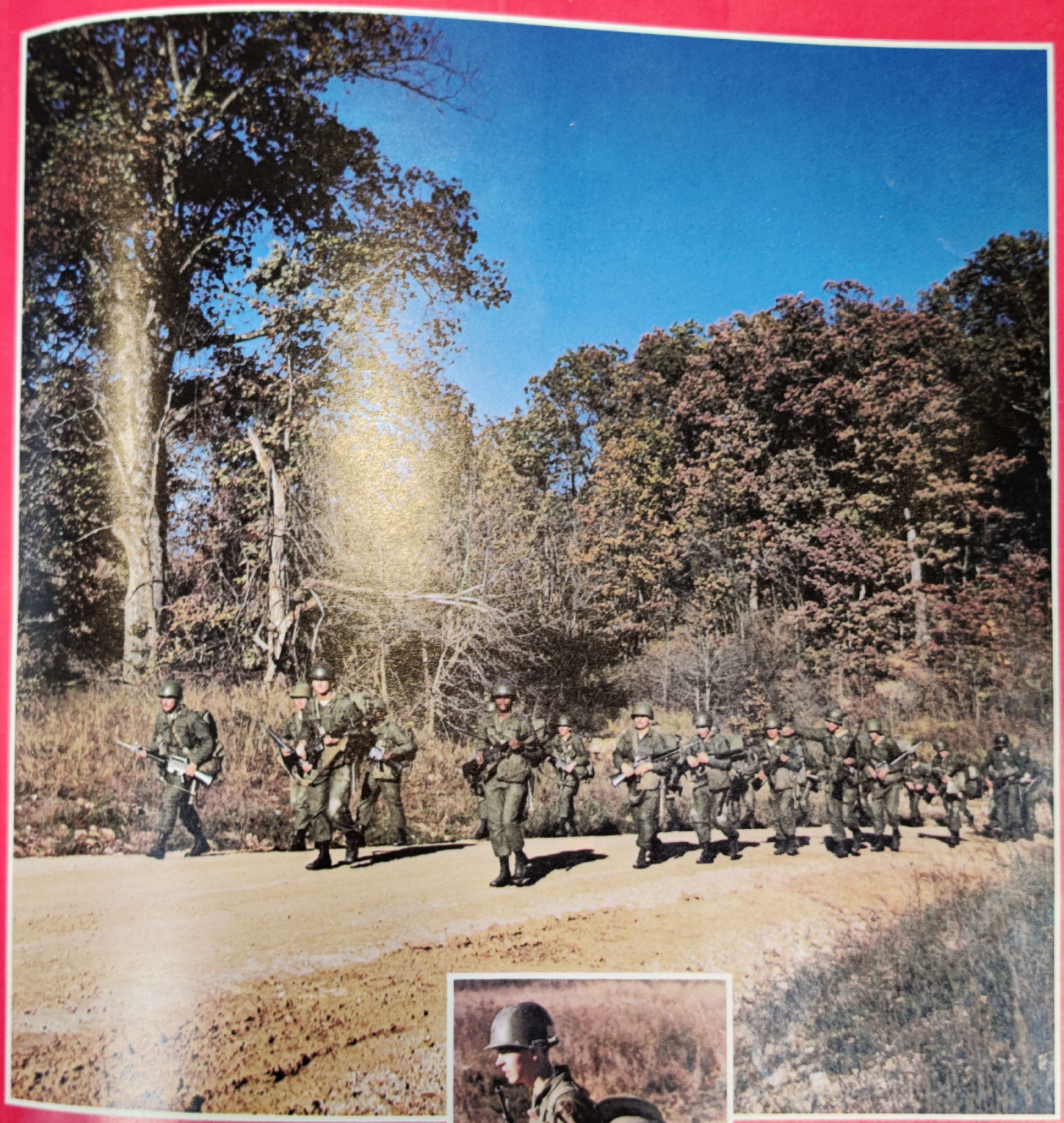


FIRING LINE
6

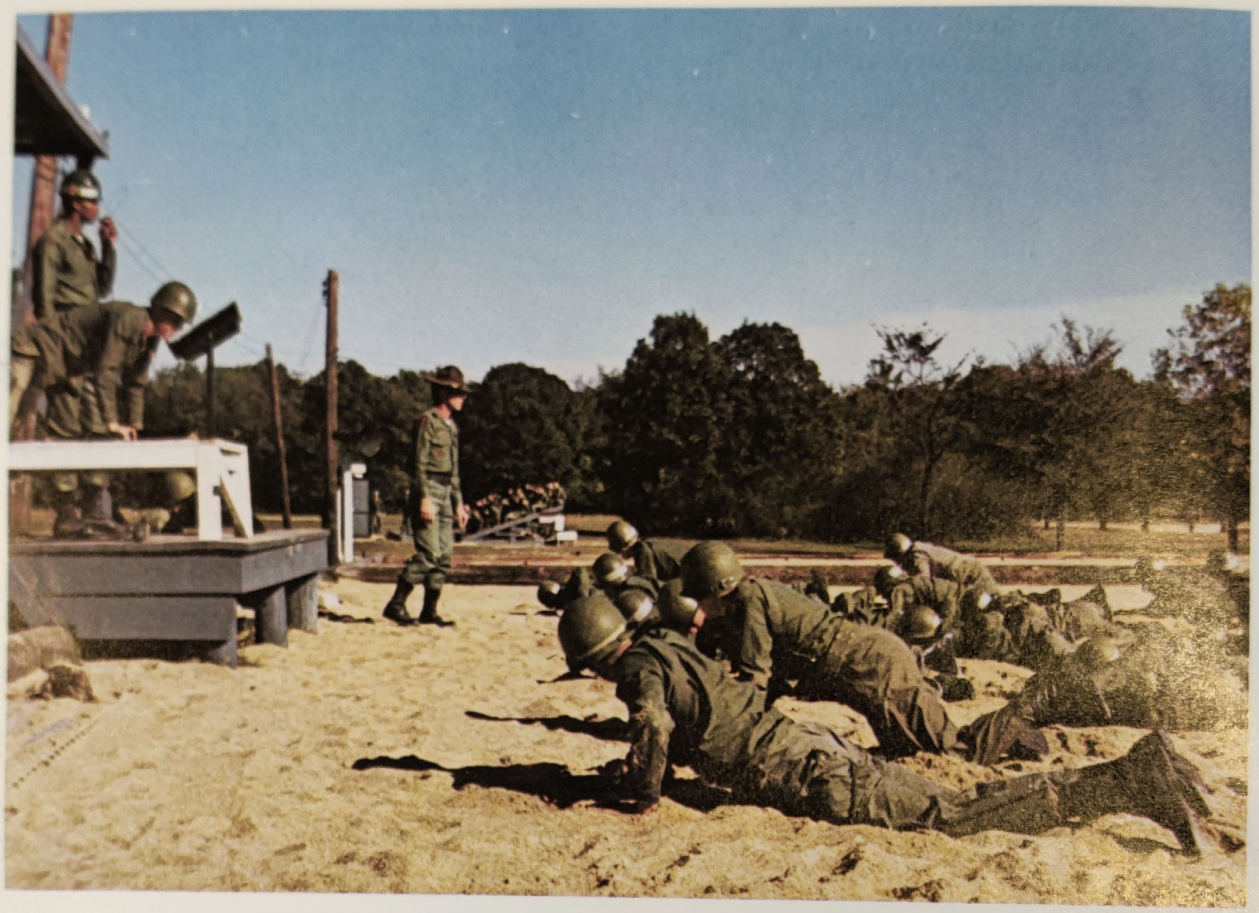
5
FIRING LINE

MINES

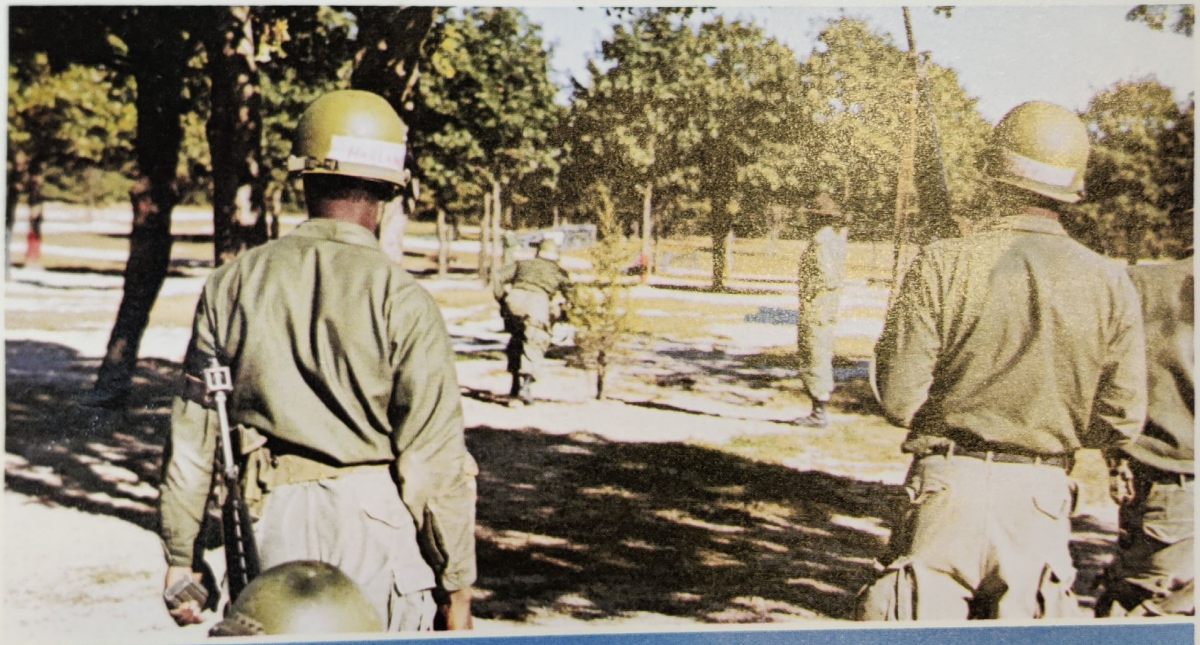




TACTICAL MARCH



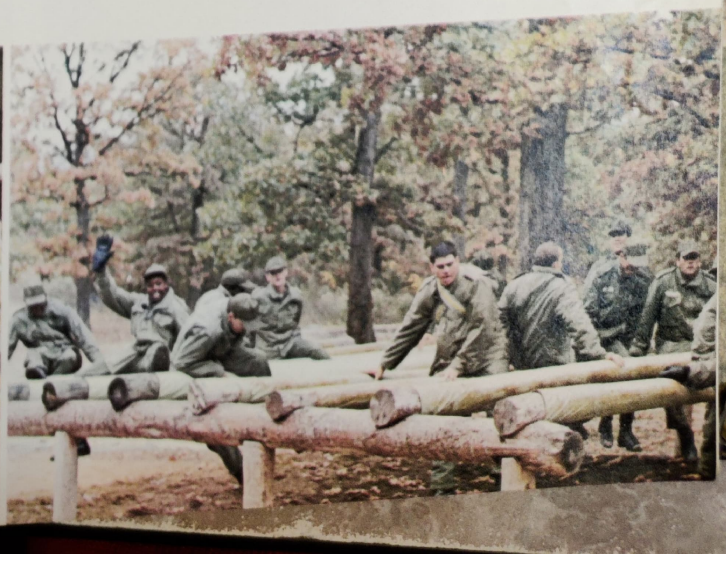
SQUAD TACTICS



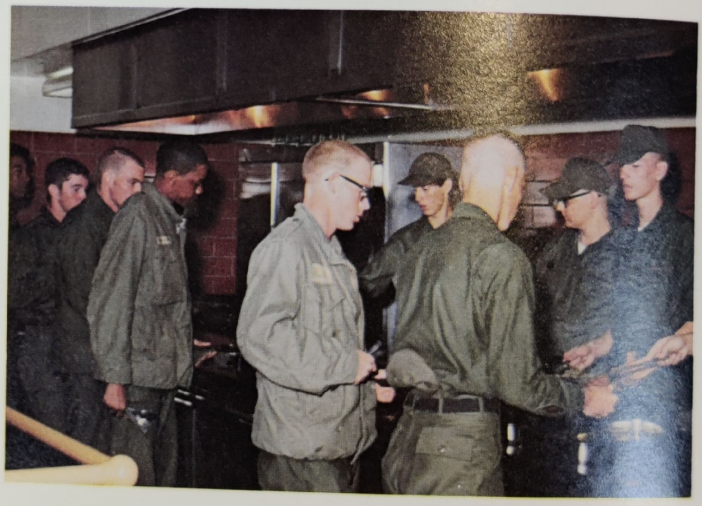
CLOSE COMBAT

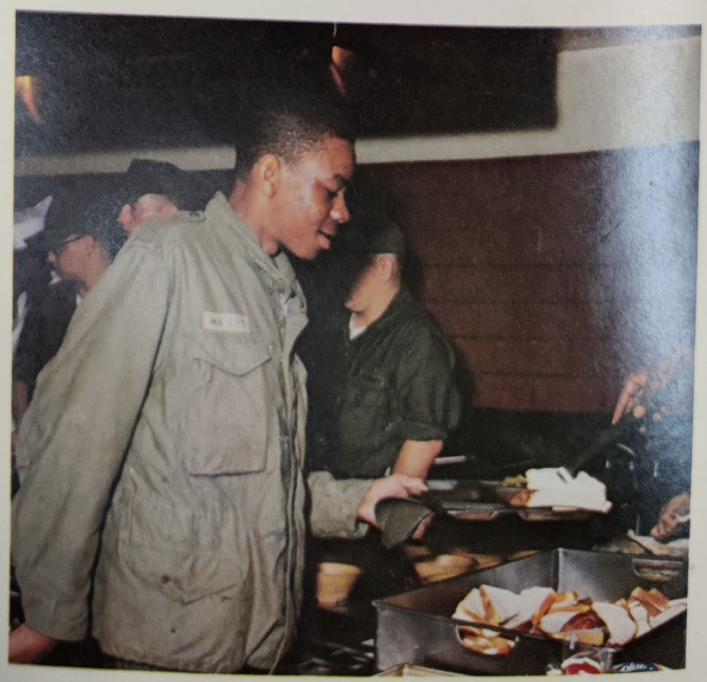
OUR AIM
IS TO TRAIN
UNIT NO TRAINING
OIC

CONFIDENCE COURSE



CHOW

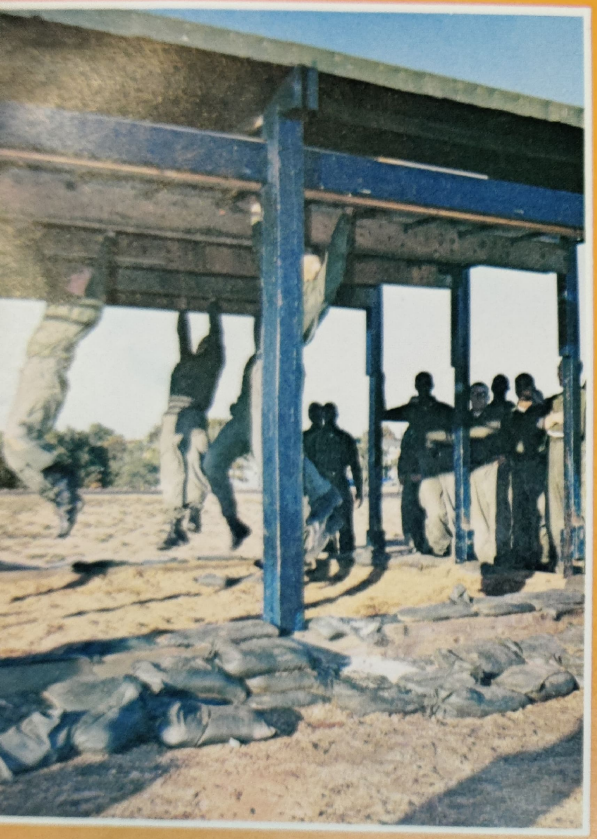




"Let us go to the House of the LORD"

PROFICIENCY TESTING

P. T.

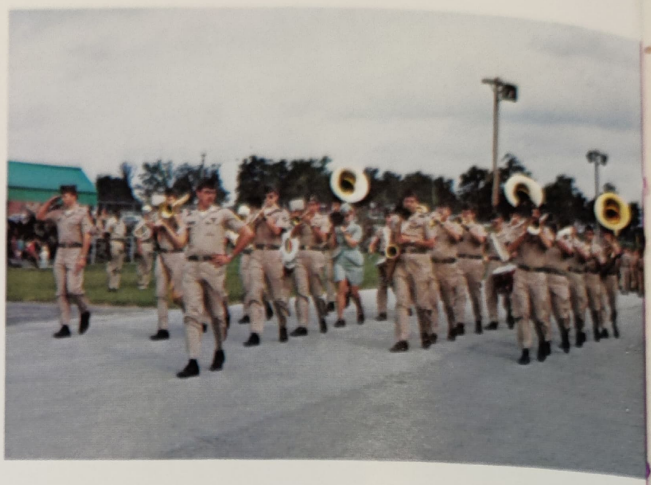


TESTING

CLEANING

RIFLES

GRADUATION



ON TO A I T

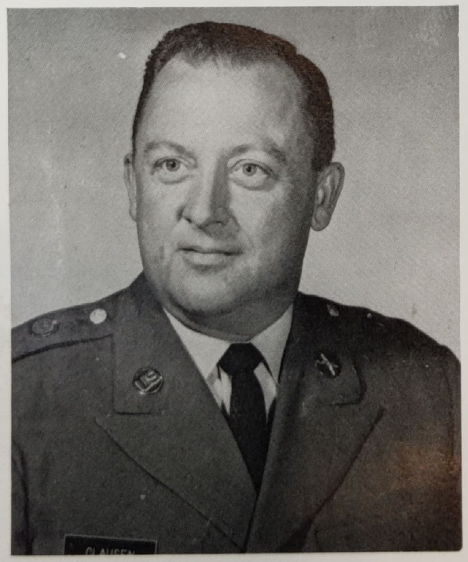
SECOND TRAINING BRIGADE

COL Gerald J. Carlson

Brigade Commander

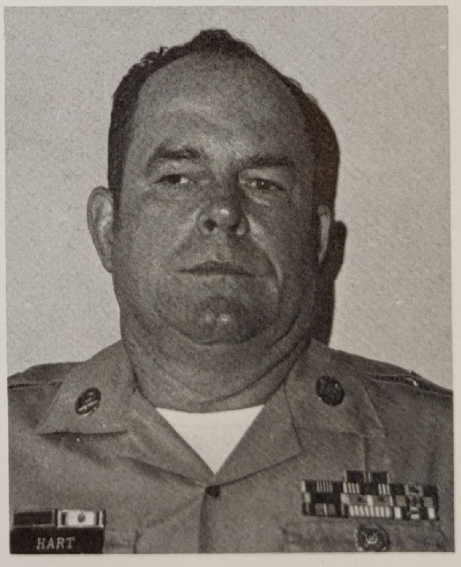
LTC Lynwood R. Duke

Battalion Commander



CSM Alfred B. Clausen

Brigade Sergeant Major



SGM Jesse D. Hart

Battalion Sergeant Major

THIRD BATTALION

COMPANY B

Commenced Training

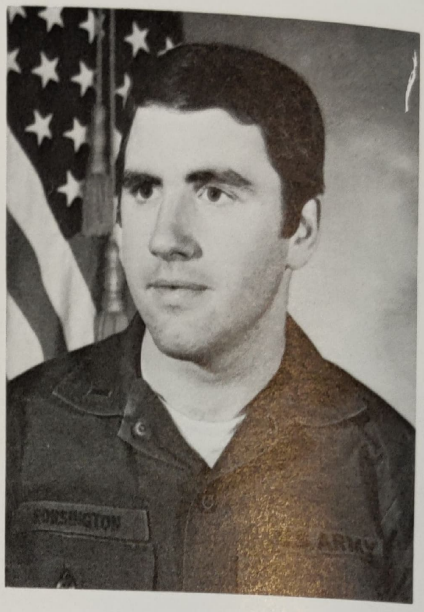
29 July 1974

Completed Training

12 September 1974

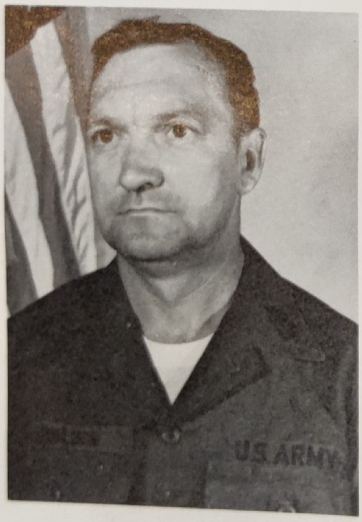
CPT Richard E. Murdock

Company Commander



2LT John S. Horsington

Training Officer

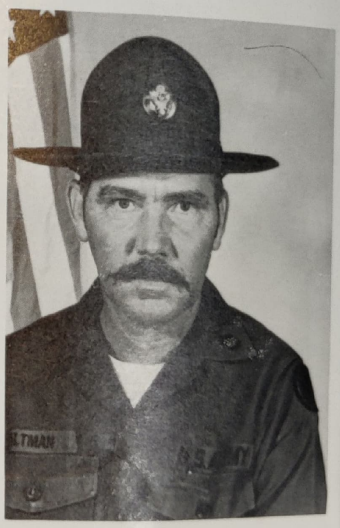


Billy J. Robling

First Sergeant

David Swift

Senior Drill Instructor

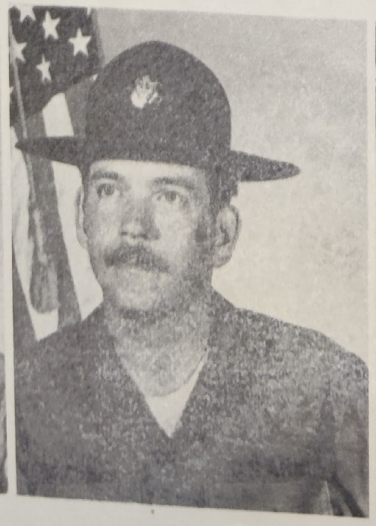


William H. Altman

Drill Instructor

Gabriel Amos

Drill Instructor

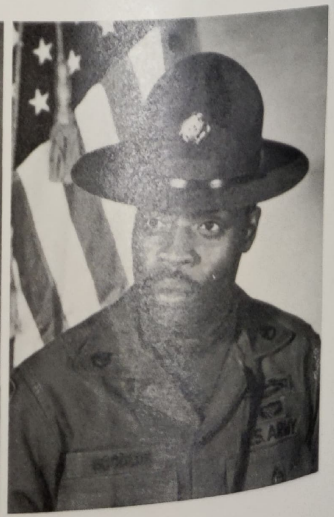


Johnny T. Douglas

Drill Instructor

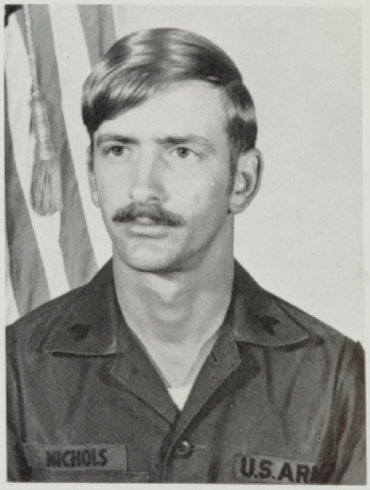
James Goett

Drill Instructor



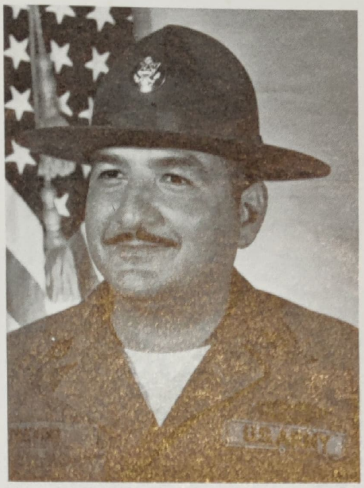
Percy Goodloe

Drill Instructor



Elmer S. Nichols

Drill Instructor



Ruben Trevino

Drill Instructor

Richard N. Gilbrath Jr.

Training NCO

Lester Ails
Sam Albo
Harry Albrecht
Richard Allen
Rudolfo Alvarez

W.E. Anderson
Andrew Anthony
Isaias Arce
Ricky Baccus
Charles Bacon

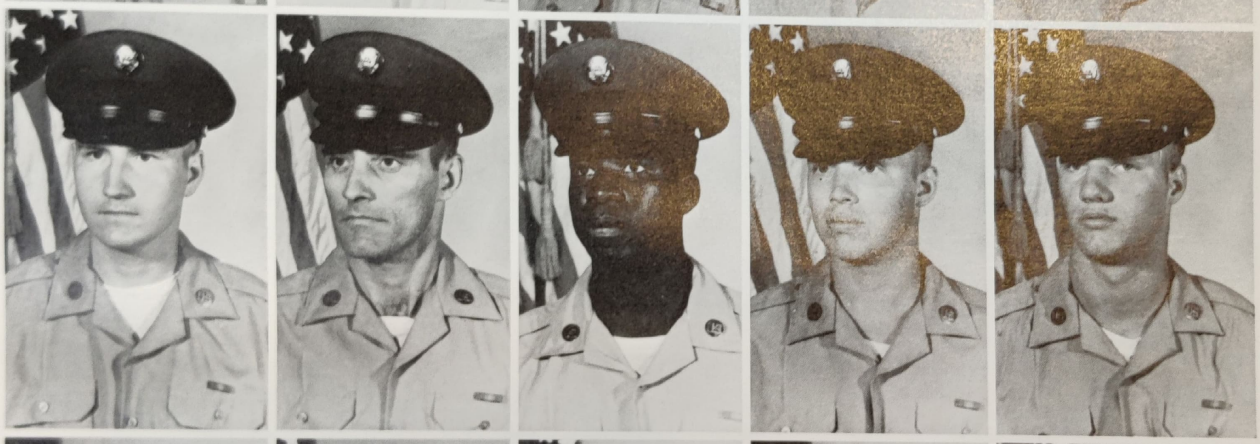
Gary Baker
H.D. Banfield
Kenneth Baugh
William Beck
V.D. Bedford

Richard Behrns
E.A. Berneske
W.D. Bigcrow
Ronald Birr
Edgar Boone

T.G. Bowles
D. Brandenburg
Ronnie Brock
John Brooks
Juan Buckner

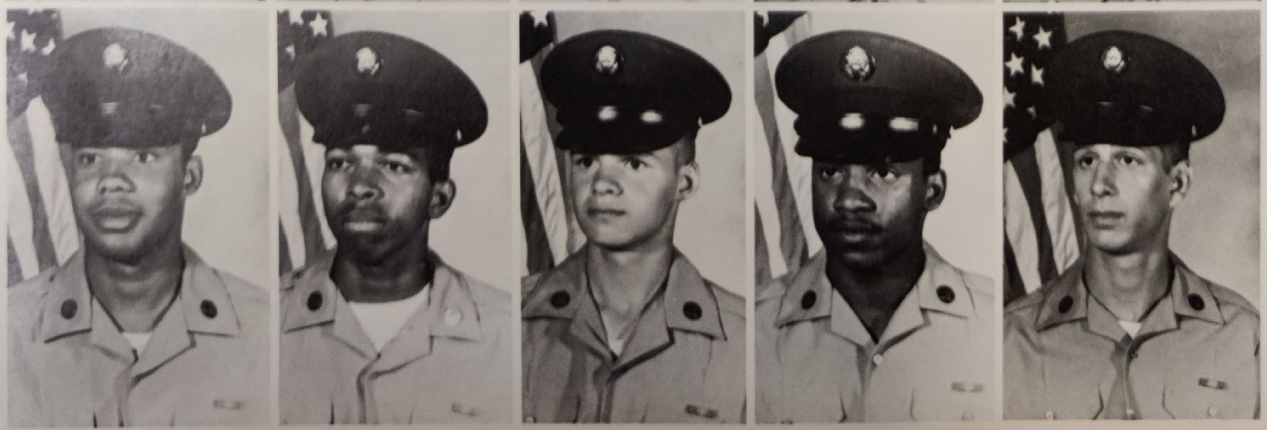
Ramon Buckner
John Butche
Ronald Butler
Robert Byram
Lester Camp

R.C. Carpenter
Craig Carter
Thomas Carter
James Clark
R.F. Clevenger



Vincent Conner
John Connors
James Cooper
D.K. Copeland
Don Core

E. Crittenden
William Crowe
Willie Curry
Paul Daniel
James Davis



John Davis
Robert Davis
Robert Dawley
Robert Dawson
David Dixon

Nelson Dye
M. V. Elledge
Guy Elliot
Robert Farmer
Donald Fisher

H. Fitzpatrick
William Foote
M. W. Franklin
A. R. Garcia
Robert Garver

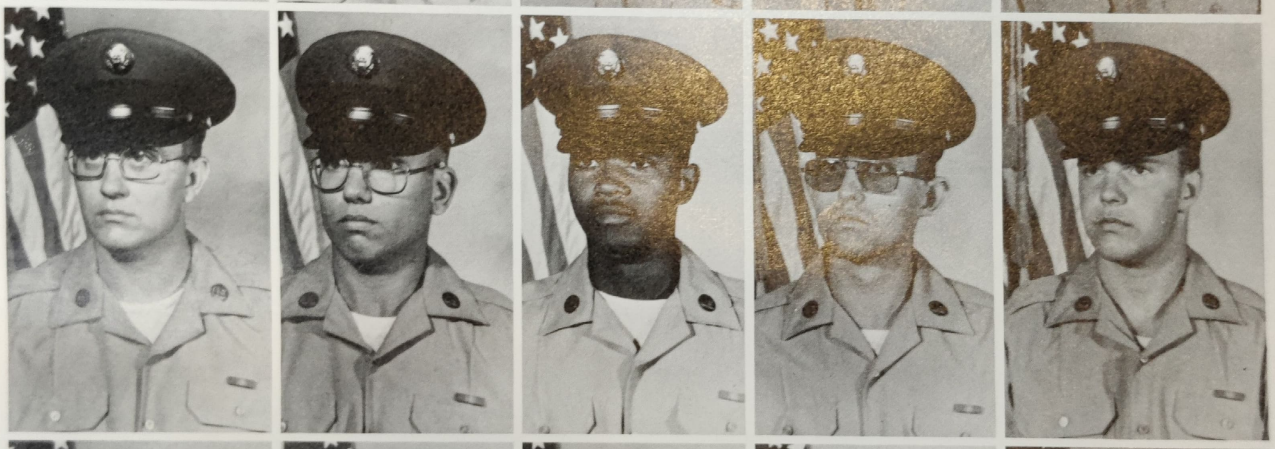
John George
Donald Golden
M. J. Goodwin
Stephen Gray
R. C. Greenwood

Bobby Griffin
C. Hamrick
C. L. Hanson
Louis Harmon
Jesse Harper

John Harris
Ralph Harris
W. R. Hawkins
Jimmy Hestand
C. D. Higgins

D.W. Hinkle
M.R. Hodgett
W.J. Hogate
J.D. Holloway
James Horton

R.B. Hufnagle
Jerry Humphrey
T.K. Hunter
Randy Ingram
Jimmy Inman



Terry Ivey
D.A. Jackson
M.V. Jackson
Gary Jaymes
Brian Jensen

Alan Jobson
K.A. Johnson
T.C. Johnson
Daniel Jones
Michael Kane

Henry Kehn
M.W. Kennedy
S.E. Kennedy
Terry Klein
Richard Kremer

C.J. Kurnawski
R.L. Kuschel
R.D. Lambert
Laryl Landers
B.J. Lathrom

J.M. Lathrop
D.M. Lavery
B.N. Leanna
Charles Love
R.J. Lucha

R. Luckey
Ricky Lyons
M.C. Macha
Andy Mack
Madison G.

ichael Mason
M. Mattocks
R. McAnally
se McGehee
lter McLean

y McNeely
. Miller
Mitchell
Mitzner
. Mizell

Fred Molina
Lee Monroe
Noah Moore
Angel Morales
M.A. Morales

Odis Murick
James Nolen
Michael O'Briant
S.D. Ogden
D.R. Orfield

Gary Owens
Ramon Padilla
Thomas Palmer
Robert Parr
W.P. Perkins

S.E. Petersen
H.H. Peterson
Peter Phipps
Steven Pike
G.A. Pitchford

Gregg Ponke
R.R. Porter
K.L. Presley
Elton Profit
Ted Profit

Charles Pruitt
A. M. Qualtire
J. Rodermacher
A. J. Rottelle
M. J. Redman

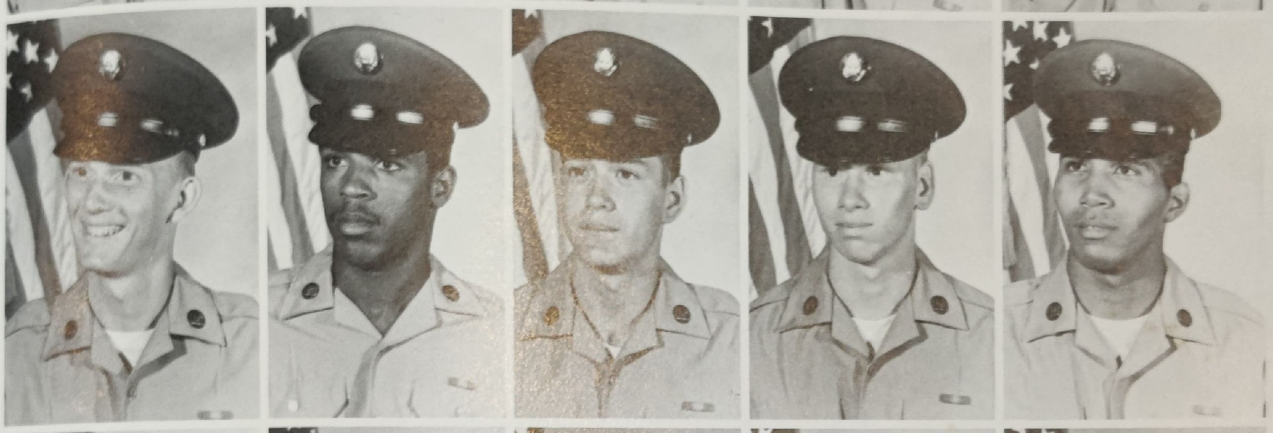
Terry Roberts
J. L. Robinson
Esteban Romero
M. O. Russell
Herman Sample

James Sarge
G. M. Sawicki
P. C. Scharping
Dennis Scheel
David Schutter

Steve Sexton
Robert Sexton
David Smith
David Smith
Patrick Smith

S. L. Smith
James Snyder
L. T. Stanley
W. D. Stauner
D. D. Steinhaus

C. Stepanovich
Michael Sucre
George Tate
John Tavares
Avan Tessner



A.C. Thompson
Larry Trayloe
Larry Tucker
James Turner
Mario Turner

T.J. Valastek
Mark Verke
Dean Vestal
Henry Vree
David Walsh

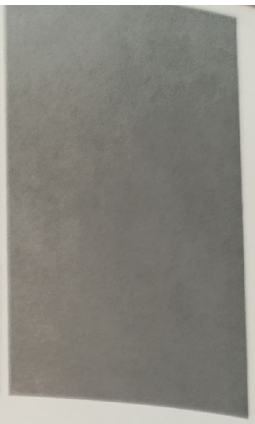
C. Washington
D. Waterhouse
E. Westmoreland
G. Wigginton
C.A. Willard

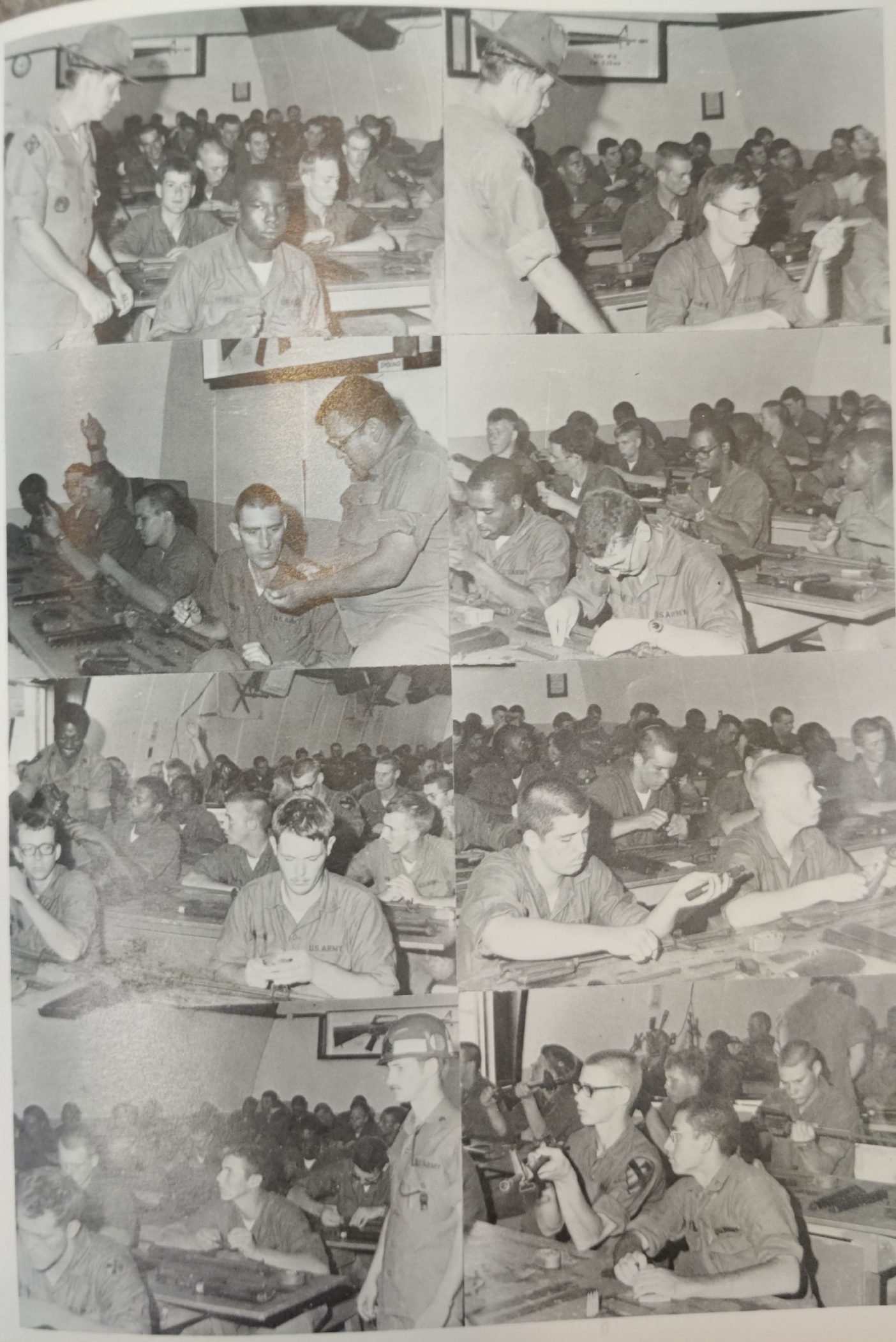
F.D. Yearian
Jeffrey Yockey
Pedro Zamora
Anthony Dutling
M.A. Fryman

K. R. Grissom

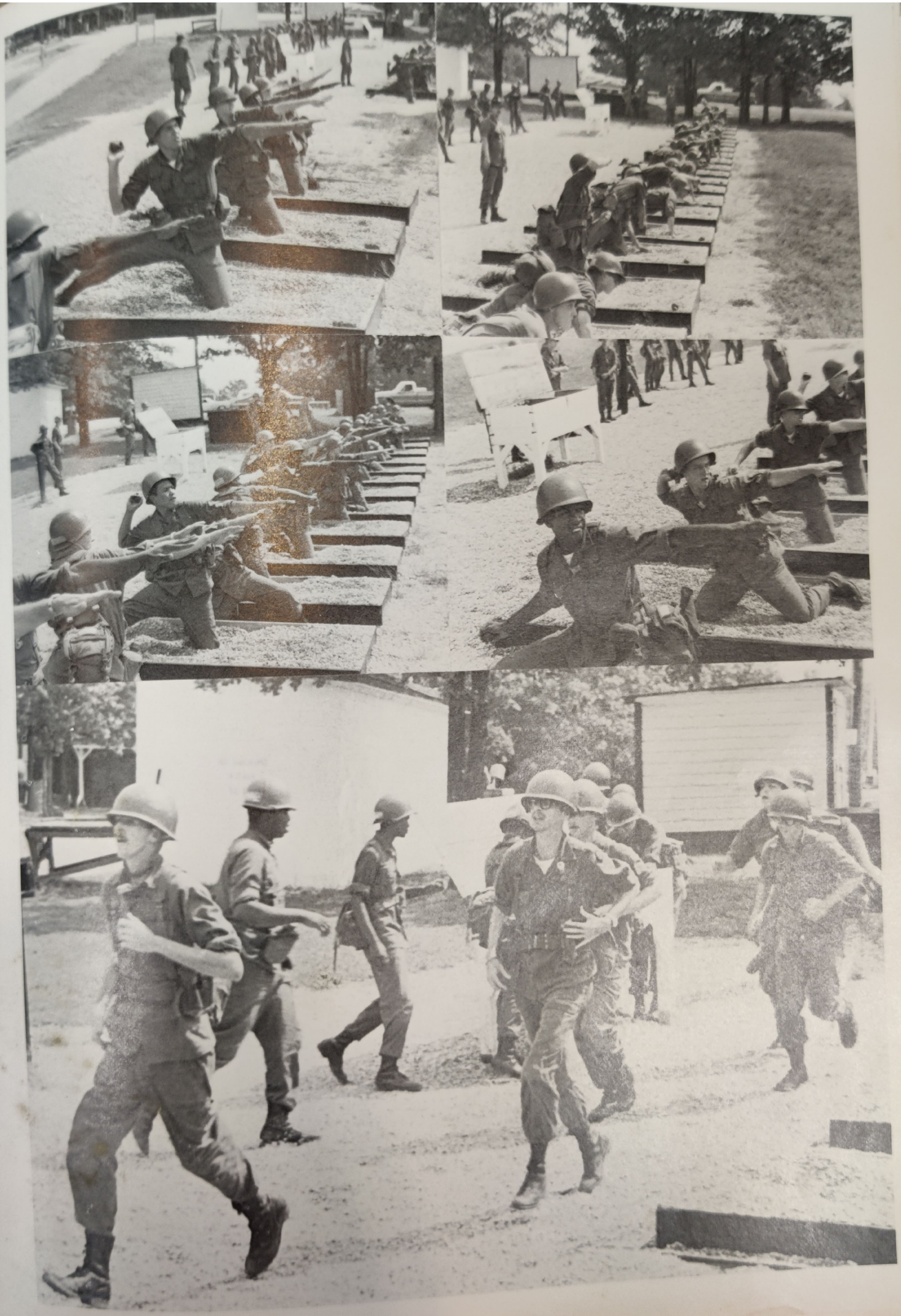
Richard Maskiell

Not Pictured
C. D. Gifford
Russell Myer
Damon Ross
A. P. Shiver

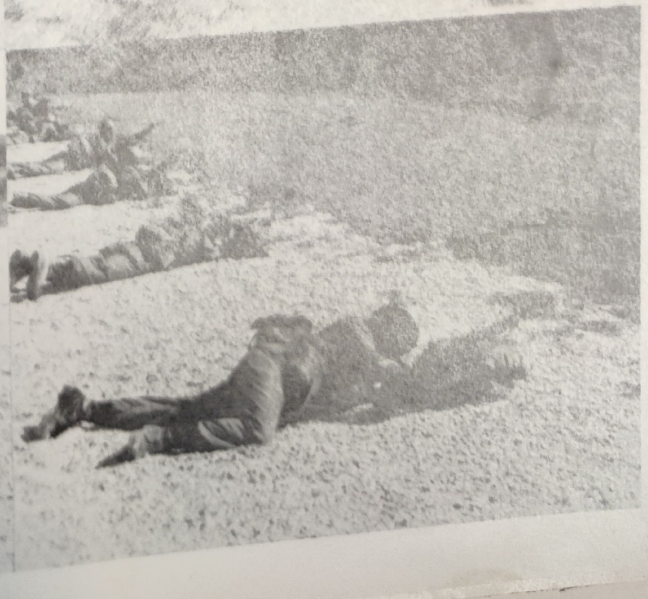




U.S. ARMY
TREVINO



ARMY
US ARMY



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